

Americans in Tehran embassy face spy trial

Speaking in the holy city of Qom yesterday Ayatollah Khomeini told "The Times" that American diplomats held hostage in the embassy in Teheran will face trial on espionage charges. He said President Carter was in breach of "international law" by refusing to extradite the Shah and maintaining "spies" in the embassy.

Ayatollah issues threat in Qom interview

From Robert Fisk
Qom, Nov 18

Although at least three of the United States Embassy hostages are to be released in Teheran, the remaining American diplomats held captive are to face trial on espionage charges on the personal orders of Ayatollah Khomeini—unless President Carter extricates the Shah to Iran.

While the students occupying the American compound in Teheran were preparing to release the women and blacks among the hostages, the Ayatollah was walking into a sparsely-furnished room at the front of his heavily-guarded home in Qom to pronounce on the fate of the remaining 50 or so American diplomats held prisoners.

Sitting cross-legged on a small blue-and-white patterned carpet and staring fixedly at the floor in front of him, the Iranian religious leader—who seemed remarkably fit despite the official reports of his "fatigue"—announced that they "will be tried—and those guilty of espionage will submit to the verdict of the court".

Since the revolution, almost everyone found guilty of spying in the country has been sentenced to death.

Asked if he could guarantee the lives of the remaining American diplomats, the Ayatollah paused for a moment and then replied: "It would be appropriate to say that as long as they (the hostages) stay here, they are under the banner of Islam and cannot be harmed."

But obviously, as long as this matter continues, they will remain here—and until the Shah is returned to our country, they may be tried".

The Ayatollah, who was speaking to *The Times* and two American television reporters, has clearly decided that the Shah's extradition should dominate every facet of Iranian foreign policy despite the international furor created by the Embassy occupation.

He appears determined to employ any device to persuade President Carter to submit to Iran's demands.

Although he implied that the Americans would not face trial if the Shah was returned, Ayatollah Khomeini made it rather clear that the remaining diplomats in Teheran would face a public trial if his extradition demand was not met.

In the Ayatollah's opinion—and he expressed this repeatedly to us today—it is President Carter who is in breach of "international law" in refusing to extradite the Shah and by maintaining "spies" in the American Embassy. Diplomatic immunity did not extend to spies, he said.

Unsmiling and grave-faced, Ayatollah Khomeini, who was dressed in black robes and black *amani* turban, thought carefully before uttering each statement. Only when he talked did his voice lose its calm monotone and rise in anger. His voice sounded tired, but from where I was sitting 10ft away from him, the Ayatollah's face seemed alert. When the interview was ended, he leapt to his feet with the energy of a young man, his eyes glancing

intently at everyone present, then left the room hurriedly. He did not smile once.

The interview was arranged by the American National Broadcasting Corporation and American Broadcasting Corporation television networks, and the Ayatollah's words were primarily directed towards an American audience.

When Mr John Hart of NBC, for example, asked him if relations with the United States might be broken off entirely, he replied that this might be considered. If an American Embassy continued to operate in Teheran, it would only be able to do so if the mission was not engaged in espionage.

The Islamic leader did not specify exactly what spying activities he believes the Embassy staff to be guilty of. Certainly, the documents revealed by the students occupying the Embassy compound in Teheran have in themselves disclosed no complex conspiracy against the present authorities.

The three hostages to be released were presented to the international press inside the American Embassy tonight. Two black United States Marines—Sergeant Dell Maples and Sergeant William Querles—and Miss Kathy Gross answered questions after 300 students, including 100 women dressed in the traditional Islamic *chador*, had sung songs praising the Ayatollah.

Sergeant Maples, dressed in a combat jacket and army fatigue trousers, said he thought the Iranian revolution had been "a good thing". The students "believe in what they are fighting for", Miss Gross said conditions for the other hostages were "very good", although she admitted that "maybe people have been mentally upset".

Tehran, Nov 15.—Dr Muhammed Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said tonight that Iran would break off diplomatic relations with the United States unless it changes its attitude towards Iran.—Reuter.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The threat that American hostages being held in Teheran might be put on trial has reinforced Washington's reluctance to comment on the affair.

The States Department could only say that it did not know when the handful of hostages the Iranians had promised to release will be allowed to leave, how many were involved, and what would happen next.

The blacks and women, whose departure has been promised, will be kept away from the press for a while, ostensibly to protect them.

The authorities are obviously deeply concerned that, if the released hostages disclose that conditions for their compatriots are really bad, there will be a severe public reaction here, which in turn might jeopardize the government's lives.

Mr Ali Agha, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires here, who appeared on a television programme this morning, avoided questions about the possible trial of the hostages, and said the seizure of the Embassy should be seen in the context of "at least 27 years of terror, torture, political and economic repression."



Photograph by Brian Harris

Thames barrier: With a dangerously high tide expected for the Thames on Thursday (writes Alan Hamilton), renewed pressure is being exerted from the highest level to ensure speedy completion of the belated and expensive Thames barrier.

Work has been considerably speeded up since last year, when the GLC injected an extra £10m into the contract, most of which will go as bonuses to the construction crews for completing specific parts of the work on time.

Last week the GLC mounted a £100,000 publicity campaign aimed at the million people who live or work in the 47 square miles of the capital that are at risk. The GLC plans a number of other publicity campaigns, including further full-scale flood alert exercises, before the barrier's completion date.

In the photograph is the barrier which in the early 1980s should be London's flood defence system.

Next Monday: Why the barrier is three years late and costing twice the original estimate.

Muzorewa warning to two political parties representing Patriotic Front

From Eric Marsden

Salisbury, Nov 18

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prime Minister, returned home to be greeted as the victor of the Lancaster House constitutional conference by tens of thousands of supporters today and warned the Patriotic Front at an airport press conference that if its guerrillas failed to observe a ceasefire the political party or parties which represented them might be disqualified from the coming general election.

The Bishop was greeted by a crowd estimated by senior politicians at 20,000, though other seasoned observers put it at about half that number. Banners hailed him as "Muzorewa the sanctions-remover", "The man who brought you world recognition", "The Moses of our times" and "The man who could afford to stand down because he had faith in you, the people, to return him to power".

He had spent the night in Johannesburg after a brief meeting with Mr R. F. Botha, South African Prime Minister, soon after his arrival from London on Saturday. In another

stated by the representative of the Queen.

Earlier, Bishop Muzorewa had refused to reply to a question on whether Patriotic Front guerrillas would be allowed access to the country with their arms, saying that this was still under negotiation.

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He had spent the night in Johannesburg after a brief meeting with Mr R. F. Botha, South African Prime Minister, soon after his arrival from London on Saturday. In another

week or two it will not be necessary for the Prime Minister to make such a diversion as British Airways are preparing to resume direct flights to Salisbury after 14 years.

When the cheering, adulation and impromptu dancing had subsided and the black drum majorities had marched off, the Bishop told the crowd in the Shona language that during his 10-week long visit he had fulfilled all his promises—and sanctions would be lifted, and sanctions would be lifted, and international recognition and peace restored.

He was reminded at the press conference that when he left Salisbury in September he had said he could only spare two weeks for the conference and saw no point in another election. He replied that he had agreed to new elections when his delegation found out that

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M Giscard likely to shun clash

President Giscard d'Estaing comes to Britain today for talks with Mrs Thatcher, among signs that the French Government wishes to avoid anything giving the impression of a Franco-British confrontation. It is emphasized in Paris that the Community budget, fish or mutation issues, likely to be raised by the Prime Minister, will be dealt with only at the Dublin "summit".

The number of mathematics and chemistry teachers entering schools has dropped sharply over the past five years, the survey shows. The association estimates that "very shortly" there will be only enough qualified physics teachers to work with children over the age of 14.

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Pilgrimage by Pope to Turkey

The Pope is to visit Turkey on a pilgrimage to promote the endeavour of Christian unity. The Pope is to meet the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople Dimitrios, who has primacy of honour among Eastern Orthodox churches.

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Failure of a fifth Bolivian military coup on November 1 marks a new political chapter in which the military leader will have to think twice before attempting to seize power.

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British law in Israel

Harski anti-terrorist regulations drawn up by the British in the violent closing stages of the Palestine mandate are being used by the Israeli Government in its moves to deport Mr Bassam Shaka, Arab mayor of Nablus. Page 6

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Doctors warned of computer trials

Britain's family doctors have been warned by the BMA that there is a risk of patients' medical records going into a child health central computer before confidentiality has been safeguarded. The general practitioners committee has been told that two area health authorities have begun trial schemes.

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Letters, page 13

Cabinet to discuss Blunt affair strategy

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, is to discuss with Cabinet colleagues this morning how best the Government can approach Parliament in handling the growing concern over the "Blunt affair".

There were suggestions that the Prime Minister would order a full-scale inquiry into events surrounding Professor Anthony Blunt, including the fact that past Prime Ministers have stated they were not informed, and that a motion to this effect would be put to the Commons to meet pressure for a debate. Mr Edward Heath last night joined the list of previous Prime Ministers who said that they had not been informed.

Ministers were saying last night, however, that no decision has been taken on whether such a motion would be tabled in the Commons to facilitate a debate.

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HOME NEWS

Minister's plan to cut influence of left in Civil Service unions

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor
The Government is considering steps to counter what ministers see as increasing left-wing influence in the Civil Service unions.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, wants union meetings in the Civil Service to take place during "core" time rather than a flexitime at the end of working hours, in the hope that more people will attend. The minister believes that better attended meetings will more accurately reflect the views of rank and file members, and result in more moderates being elected to union office.

Political developments in two unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, are causing the Government concern. Both took industrial action last winter, forcing up the Government's wage bill and creating serious cash shortages in the Post Office.

The Employment Secretary's move comes after a speech by Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the weekend, arguing in favour of secret ballots rather than mass meetings organized by what she called trade union "bully boys".

She told delegates to the Conservative Trade Unionists' annual conference in Nottingham on Saturday: "You represent the millions of trade unionists who reject socialism and reject class conflict. We can rightly claim to represent the original ideals and aspirations of trade unionism."

"We are not something alien, something added, but part of the movement's conscience, helping to restore it to its original purpose."

The Conservatives' stand in favour of the secret ballot symbolized their concern for union democracy. "We believe that this will depend largely on the resolve of union members to have their own say in making union policy at all levels."

The Government did not claim that the postal ballot would by itself usher in union democracy and accountability, or put an end to strikes and

militancy. Mrs Thatcher went on, "But ballots will help union rank and file members to get the unions they deserve. Ballots will give members a better chance to have their say in the choice of policy and of leaders at all levels."

The conference overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution calling on the Government to implement its trade union reform proposals at the earliest, paying particular attention to secret ballots.

The minister argued that better attended meetings will more accurately reflect the views of rank and file members, and result in more moderates being elected to union office.

In a dialogue at the conference with Mr Martin Adeney, industrial relations correspondent of BBC television, Mr Prior argued against compulsory secret ballots and in favour of a voluntary system encouraged by state financial aid.

Giving the successful example of the RSL shop floor vote, he issued a warning that the unions would make political capital out of a Tory Government imposing statutory ballots.

He promised that the Government's Bill on industrial relations, covering the closed shop, secondary picketing and secret ballots, will be published before Christmas. Some items might be left over for a second round of legislation, particularly in the field of trade union immunities, where a wide-ranging review of the law is taking place.

Mr Alastair Graham, assistant general secretary of the GTS, said last night: "We was been pressing the Government to allow meetings of members in work time, with some success, over a period of years."

"I think it would be a mistake for the Government to think that this will lead to less militancy in the Civil Service trade unions, because it is government attitudes towards pay and conditions in the Civil Service that dictate their militancy, rather than when the meetings are held."

Councils will consider how to curb pay claims

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter
Local authority employers responsible for negotiations covering 2,500,000 workers have been called to a meeting in London this week to try to devise a pay strategy in response to demands from some groups for rises of 17 per cent or more.

Members of the key Local Authority Conditions of Service Advisory Board have the difficult task of reconciling the demands with the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Employment, to postpone the increase in the rate support grant to a level equivalent to an inflation rate of 13 per cent.

Negotiators for the first significant group affected, the 1,100,000 council manual workers at the centre of disputes last winter, will be given a response to their claim for substantial pay rises when they meet employers on November 30.

Mr Charles Donnet, secretary of the manual unions' negotiators, said last night that he would be seeking rises to keep pace with the 17.2 per cent current annual rise in the Retail Price Index.

By contrast, in the wake of Mr Heseltine's announcement, leaders of both the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and

the Association of District Councils have suggested that pay awards would have to be well under 13 per cent.

Mr Ian McCallum, chairman of the ADC, said on Friday that wages and salary awards would have to be "within the 10 per cent mark" if standards of service and jobs were to be preserved and substantial increases in rates to be avoided.

Mr Donnet said last night that rises tied to inflation were needed to maintain the position afforded council manual workers by the staged rises awarded by the Clegg Commission on Pay Comparability.

Mr Donnet said: "Thirteen per cent is itself not an acceptable figure and any offer less than the inflation rate will make it difficult to reach a settlement. But to start talking of a single figure is absolute nonsense."

It remains to be seen how far local authority employers will be affected by published rises for other workers. One local authority group, the firemen, have already been awarded 20 per cent, but that is thanks to the terms of the settlement reached at the end of the 1977-78 strike linking their pay to that of the top 25 per cent of manual workers.

24 pc pay offer to merchant seamen defended

By Our Labour Staff

Shipping employers yesterday defended their 24 per cent pay offer to 34,000 merchant seamen, which has been criticized as excessive.

Mr Graham Turnbull, leader of the General Council of British Shipping negotiating team, said the employers had to make a substantial improvement to the current basic rate of £45 a week, "which had been outstripped by significant settlements in other industries and in the public sector following the 8 per cent pay rise to ratings a year ago."

Importance was attached by employers both to a new grading system and to an intensive joint study aimed at reducing overtime work.

Tight curb urged on sale of council houses

By Kenneth Gosling

Resale of council houses sold to tenants in rural areas should be strongly controlled, the Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils says in response to the Department of the Environment's consultative paper on the sale of council houses.

The conference, representing every rural county in England, says in a letter to Mr John Stenley, Minister for Housing and Construction, that the concern about the effect council house sales will have on the housing stock in rural areas.

It argues stronger safeguards, including more designated areas with resale limited to people living not more than 10 miles from the parish in which the house stands.

"Sunday Times" back despite some difficulties

By Our Labour Reporter

The Sunday Times appeared for the first time for almost a year yesterday after the end of suspension by Times Newspapers of its publications. About 1,600,000 copies were printed.

About 300,000 copies failed to reach points of sale because of what the management described as a series of production difficulties. The management said that with the exception, not involving Sunday Times employees, the difficulties were mechanical and technical ones, which are expected to be resolved by next weekend.

The exception was a continuing dispute, which has already affected distribution of The Times in south-east London.

Ulster BBC 'knew of film'

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC board of governors, which in effect cleared the Panorama team, is that the programme was engaged, a preliminary hearing tomorrow over the action of a Panorama team in filming IRA men in Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone, last month.

But it is unlikely that he will be dismissed after protests by his union, the National Union of Journalists, over the initial dismissal. They claimed that Mr Gerard Mansell, acting director-general of the BBC in the absence through illness of Mr Ian Trehowen, had acted unconstitutionally. Mr Bolton asked to be allowed to call witnesses.

What emerged over the weekend and after Friday's statement by

Professor Blunt to break his silence

By Stewart Tendler

and Ian Bradley

Professor Anthony Blunt, named as the "fourth man" in the Philby affair by the Prime Minister, remained in hiding with friends yesterday. Mr Michael Rubinstein, his lawyer, said his client might make a statement this week.

Mr Rubinstein said that the statement "depends on various matters on Monday morning. I have got to discuss the statement with the Government, with the Cabinet Office, I want to make sure anything he says does not offend against the Official Secrets Act."

Over the weekend Professor Blunt dictated a statement to Mr Rubinstein by telephone to deny a report in The Sunday Telegraph which accused him, while running the Special Operations Executive during the Second World War, of being responsible for the loss of many Dutch agents to the Germans. Mr Rubinstein said: "He was not involved with the SOE during the war and they have got the story wrong."

Asked about the nature of Professor Blunt's statement or the possibility of a press conference, Mr Rubinstein said that whatever Professor Blunt could say would be affected by whether a public inquiry was ordered.

Sir John Colville, formerly secretary to Sir Winston Churchill, said that he had revealed a "poor little spy" to MI5 in the aftermath of the Burgess and Maclean defection but the incident stretched back to the period just before the war.

Burgess' effects revealed notes of a lunch Sir John had had with the man before the outbreak of war. The man was checked and Sir John was told that he had stopped his involvement with the Russians when they signed a pact with the Germans. But the man was asked to resign from the Civil Service.

Sir John said that he would not name the man, whom he saw accidentally two years ago after a break of many years. He said: "I certainly did not discuss this with him when I met him. It is all dead history now. I knew he had been interrogated by MI5 and lost his job, although he was never prosecuted."

He was a perfectly nice chap who had communist ideals, but I think he gave them up", Sir John said.

Mr Ian Young, who was involved in MI5 between 1943 and 1961, was interviewed on BBC Radio 4 that during the war Professor Blunt would have been able to give the Russians "a great deal of information about our detailed counter-espionage methods, our security precautions, the personnel in MI5, and the identity of some undercover agents in the Communist Party."

But a high intelligence source told The Times that the information that Professor Blunt passed to the Russians during the war included some direct defence material, but it did not greatly matter, as "we were allies".

Most of what he passed was material that the British Government was prepared to give to the Russians over the table.

The source indicated that after the war Professor Blunt may have prevented the British from identifying and catching certain Russian spies and spy networks when Russia was the enemy by warning them.

The source said that because of the curious Whitehall convention, it was possible that the Prime Minister had been officially informed of Professor Blunt's confession without actually being told of it. He said that the information might have been put on file but never drawn to the Prime Minister's attention. The same thing had happened over the Profumo affair.

Lord Home of the Hirsel, the Prime Minister at the time, last night said he had nothing further to add to earlier statements in which he had said that he had never been informed of Professor Blunt's confession.

Mr Roy Pascal, professor of German at Birmingham University and a friend of Professor Blunt at Cambridge in the 1930s, told The Times that he was "completely surprised" to learn that he had been a spy.

The source added: "It was not surprising that the security services did not inform Buckingham Palace of their suspicions about Professor Blunt between 1951 and 1964."

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Mr Roy Pascal, professor of German at Birmingham University and a friend of Professor Blunt at Cambridge in the 1

Stop this needless killing

Majority Rule has been accepted. One man, one vote agreed. Discrimination on the basis of colour is being removed. United Nations monitoring allowed. But still the shooting and the terror and the killing go on—by SWAPO.

Who then is holding up independence for South West Africa/Namibia?

Now YOU can be the judge

In the course of negotiations with the five western countries, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Western Germany, the people of South West Africa/Namibia and the South African Government agreed to

- A unitary state,
- Universal adult suffrage,
- Free and fair elections, territory-wide,
- A monitoring role for the United Nations,
- The right of all South West Africans/Namibians to return to participate peacefully in the political process,
- The release of political detainees wherever held, by whomsoever,
- The removal of discrimination, based on colour,
- Independence as soon as possible.

These constitute the essential requirements of the international community as expressed over the years. When the Five tabled their formal proposal on April 10, 1978 they specified "Independence at latest by December 31, 1978".

Elections were held in the territory from the 4th to the 8th December, 1978 as part of the evolutionary process leading to independence. Despite SWAPO obstruction and threats, 93 per cent of eligible voters registered and 80 per cent of the registered voters cast votes to elect their leaders. 300 press and other prominent independent observers declared the election free and fair. South Africa accepted the settlement plan as far back as April 1978.

What then is holding up implementation of the plan for independence?

SWAPO having grudgingly accepted the settlement proposal almost 3 months after South Africa had, nevertheless have continued to proclaim publicly their determination to seize power through violence and terror.

While negotiations proceed in an effort to overcome the remaining problems in regard to the implementation of the proposal, SWAPO are continuing their efforts to terrorise the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

How do they do it?

SWAPO are financed and militarily equipped by the Soviet Union and their satellites, including the Cuban surrogates in Angola, where SWAPO have a secure haven for their bases, from which they launch vicious attacks on the innocent civilians of South West Africa/Namibia.

In the past 15 months SWAPO have launched over 700 cowardly attacks on persons and property in South West Africa/Namibia. Their activities have included political assassinations, indiscriminate murder, burning and plundering homes of the inhabitants, massacring women and children, laying mines, bomb atrocities, abducting school children and others, sabotaging water and electricity supplies used by the local people and other installations, intimidation, assault, armed infiltration, rape and subversion.

A few examples are listed on this page.

South Africa remains responsible for the safety of the people of the territory and will take whatever steps may be necessary to discharge this duty.

YOU can help stop this tragedy in Southern Africa. Tear out this page now and mail it to your member of Parliament/Congress/Assembly and ask him or her to act in the name of true democracy to stop the SWAPO killings.

Not a drop more blood need be spilled in the name of democracy!



These two pictures were taken after land-mines, planted by SWAPO terrorists, had exploded under vehicles at Nkongo, South West Africa. The victims were all African civilians.

The diary of senseless death

JANUARY 9, 1979

Mr. Louis Alfonso Lomba, accused of anti-SWAPO sentiments, was shot at his house, 2 km north-east of Otshikumu, with a Tokarev pistol and died of wounds on the way to hospital.

JANUARY 14, 1979

A light truck belonging to a member of the local population detonated a mine laid 5 km south-west of Etule. Three passengers were killed instantly and 13 wounded. Two died later in hospital.

JANUARY 15, 1979

Inhabitants of a village approximately 65 km east north-east of Eenana and 5 km south of the border, were assaulted by a group of approximately 50 SWAPO terrorists for refusing to accede to a demand for food.

FEBRUARY 7, 1979

The Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr. Toivo Shiyawaya, was assassinated.

FEBRUARY 15, 1979

Johannes Petrus Shaningwa, the owner of a general store and beer shop was robbed, abducted, and taken into Angola from his village, approximately 15 km east of Ombalantu.

FEBRUARY 21, 1979

109 schoolchildren abducted.

FEBRUARY 24, 1979

SWAPO terrorists hanged a male member of the local population from a tree with a rope of plaited bark, approximately 10 km. south of Etalo.

MARCH 19, 1979

Four SWAPO terrorists arrived at the village of Senior Chief Paulus Shanika at Otshandi. Both Chief Shanika, a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, and his wife, Johanna Shilelo, were shot with Soviet AK 47 rifles, and their home burned down with their bodies left inside.

MARCH 19, 1979

Special Constable Petrus Namboya, bodyguard of Mr. Jonas Jnaba, member of the Legislative Assembly, was abducted by two SWAPO terrorists and taken across the border to Angola.

MARCH 23, 1979

A member of the South African Security Forces was wounded by SWAPO terrorists at Otavi. In a follow-up action one terrorist, possessing officer's rank insignia, was killed and another wounded. Items recovered after the Skirmish included seven rucksacks, each containing 900 grammes of plastic explosive, three hand-grenades, a quantity of ammunition, a bottle of petrol and an anti-personnel mine.

MARCH 25, 1979

A South African Security Forces

base at Oshigambo was attacked by SWAPO terrorists with mortars and small arms.

MARCH 27, 1979

Chief Clemens Kapuu, prospective future president of S.W. Africa/Namibia assassinated. 49 schoolgirls and their teachers abducted.

MARCH 28, 1979

Pastor Kalangula, brother of Minister Kalangula, was killed and three members of the local population (including two children) wounded when his light truck detonated a mine in the gate of his village. Pastor Kalangula campaigned actively in his clerical duties. The placing of the mine in his gateway indicated that he was a selected victim.

APRIL 6, 1979

At night, Mr. Ono Angula was shot with a Tokarev pistol at his home near Oshakati.

APRIL 21, 1979

Ten SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Absalom Paulus, his wife and two children and took them into Angola after breaking down his store and beer shop 30 km west of Ombalantu.

APRIL 26, 1979

Seven SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Hislaidi from his village approximately 50 km east of Eenana. His body was discovered in the morning in the bush a short distance away. Several empty AK47 cartridge cases were recovered at the scene.

MAY 19, 1979

A 60-year-old grandmother and two children, aged five and two, stabbed and clubbed to death and a 60-year-old farmer machine-gunned to death.

AUGUST 8, 1979

Chief Petrus Nampolla was murdered at Okapava by two SWAPO terrorists from Angola. His wife was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1979

A group of 15 armed SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and entered the village of Mr. Onesmus Timbili, 25 km east-south east of Ondangua. They murdered him by slitting his throat and shot and killed an Ovambo child while the family was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1979

A group of 15 terrorists shot and wounded a 13-year-old boy 7 km north of Ondangua. They then threw the child into the flames of a village they had set alight and he burned to death in the presence of the villagers.

OCTOBER 19, 1979

Six SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola 25 km west of Oshikango and brutally raped two Ovambo women.

HOME NEWS

Shortage of physics teachers brings 'crisis' for schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The shortage of physics teachers, which has been serious for some years, has become critical according to the Association for Science Education. It estimates that very shortly there will be only enough qualified physics teachers to teach children from the age of 14 upwards.

Figures produced by the Royal Society, which is holding a one-day conference in London today on science education in secondary schools, show that the number of physics teachers entering secondary schools is less than half of the figure four years ago, having fallen from 627 in 1975 to 256.

The serious shortage revealed in 1977 by a Department of Education and Science survey of secondary school teachers is clearly getting worse. The survey, as yet unpublished, shows that a third of those leaving physics were unqualified in the subject and nearly a quarter of physics classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

The outlook for chemistry is also bad, though not quite so bad. The number of chemistry teachers entering secondary schools has nearly halved over the past four years, falling from 664 in 1975 to 339 this year.

But the DES survey indicates that the shortage of qualified teachers in 1977 was less acute than for physics. One fifth of teachers of chemistry were not qualified in the subject, and only 10 per cent of classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

Ministers' 'secret policy plans'

The reference of restrictive labour practices to the Monopolies Commission and methods of reducing the emphasis on environmental considerations in planning procedures are among long-term policies being considered by the Government, it was alleged yesterday.

These are some of the options under study by the policy unit set up by the Prime Minister after the election, according to a report in The Sunday Times, which says that confidential Cabinet Office papers also canvas proposals for "de-privileging" the Civil Service.

Other proposals include setting up a new body to investigate and publicize restrictive practices, and aiding wealth creation by a series of tax changes that could be incorporated in the next Budget and by slanting Government contracts in favour of small and medium-size firms. More support for the management side in disputes is also suggested.

The exercise by the policy unit is being supervised by a working party of the Cabinet Economic Committee, according to The Sunday Times. Its members include Sir Geoffrey Howe QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The Prime Minister's office last night could not confirm the existence of the report but said it was part of the unit's job to formulate proposals in the whole field of long-term strategy.

Family tries life in a nuclear fall-out shelter

From Our Correspondent

After more than forty hours in a wire and steel framed, plastic-covered nuclear fallout shelter five feet under ground a family of four surfaced yesterday saying: "We could have lasted no longer."

Mr Peter Hopkins, of West Grove Hill, and his wife, Vera, both aged 48, their son, Terry, aged 23, and daughter, Carol, who woke to her 22nd birthday in the 20ft by 7ft shelter yesterday, volunteered for the isolation test at Humberside County Council's emergency planning centre.

Mr Hopkins said meals were mostly cereals and tinned soups and stews heated on a portable gas stove.

Scientists confident that new fusion reactors have power station potential

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The next phase of research needed for the development of nuclear fusion from the laboratory to a clean and safe source of power has been identified.

It comes from one of several studies by joint industry and university groups organized by the Rutherford Laboratory, pinpointing work necessary for securing energy supplies for the twenty-first century.

Scientists at the few fusion research centres in Europe, America and Russia where various experimental reactors are now being built, are confident of demonstrating the potential of these machines for power stations. But a gulf exists between proving the theory in the laboratory and perfecting the technology for building an electricity generating station.

The prospect of harnessing the immense energy liberated

Whitehall brief: Can the Government break strikes? Part V

What the military thinks about its role

The Armed Services are the only practical source of alternative labour the Government has at its disposal in a time of acute industrial unrest. The United Kingdom Army Districts are the most important emergency network available to the civil power.

Involvement in industrial disputes is cordially disliked throughout all levels of the services. It is "not what they joined for" and interferes with training and leave. The one bright feature of strikebreaking for them is their justified conviction that their efforts during the 1977-78 "firemen's" strike created a fund of public goodwill that helped to achieve better pay for the forces.

At the highest levels of the Ministry of Defence, the warrior-politicians have a set of sophisticated reasons for their dislike. One very senior officer put it this way:

"High in the Army it is felt that it is a bad thing because we do not want the services to antagonize the unions. Mind you, the fact that the services are available to maintain essential services is a very important factor in the hands of the Government. It means they cannot totally be blackmailed. But if you have a major strike affecting all the essential services, then it could not be handled by the services. That is a good thing, because it stops diehard conservatives thinking they can just bash the workers. It is not the primary purpose of the Army to provide essential services. To maintain essential services is a capacity of doing that would be a misuse of money and priorities. It would not be constitutionally improper, but it would be politically undesirable.

Such political and constitutional fine-tuning does not extend very far down the ranks. But the visitor to a sergeant's mess can find himself surprised by the range of views, some very moderate. Here is a selection:

"It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group. The fact that the services are there denies the excesses of out-and-out militancy. If an official told me to drive through or break a picket line, they would. It would be an [expletive] good scrap."

The services is [sic] a very physical type of life. I am not saying the men would enjoy being in the Army. They would look on it as a challenge, of getting through a line of men against them like a rugby scrum. If it was a unit that had just come back from Northern Ireland, the picket line would not know what had hit them. It is not the power that we have

got. It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group.

"The fact that the services are there denies the excesses of out-and-out militancy.

"At the private soldier level, basic tends to dominate."

The trade unions have got too much power. They have got the country by the testicles.

What we need in this country is a government that will control the economy.

I am pretty convinced that the services would enjoy breaking up a massed picket. It would be the same as rioting. Riot drill is something we know.

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I Barre to face three motions of censure

By Ian Murray

Paris, Nov 18

The French Government is to face three censure motions in the National Assembly on Tuesday in its struggle to force the only contested budget through. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, told members last night that he was prepared to dig his Government's re-ability on the budget vote, did so in the confident knowledge that he would not face any censure vote which then have to be tabled in the budget was to be voted.

The Government has been ceded into this parliamentary by the Gaullists who voted to support the budget last month of 2,000 francs (22m) in expenditure cuts for a year were released.

Barre announced last night that he was applying a parliamentary economy which would be voted in 1981 and he did not want the original budget draft to reduce savings of 750m francs. It was not enough, however, to stop the Gaullists whose fierce anger will nevertheless stop short of bringing the government down on Tuesday. The Communists have tabled a of the censure motions. The two are from the Socialists who have done it, according to M. Gaston Defferre, the of Marseilles and a leading member of the party, show people just how sincere Gaullists are.

The Gaullists will not oppose censure motions so these must be carried. At the same time they will not have to vote the budget itself so they can use their supporters that it is not carried with their help. His politicking must be seen as a skirmish in the 1981 presidential campaign, which is ready under way officially. The Gaullists are striving persistently to discredit President Giscard d'Estaing while it is seeking to show that is a meaningful opposition to field a candidate able of governing the nation.

The Israeli Government is using Regulation 112 in its self spent the end of last election in the best, a president can, by distributing financial aid. In the process of his three-day tour in the divided left-wing stronghold the south-west, he braved hostile crowds and sharp criticism before unveiling his plan to build up the whole nation over the next 10 years. He gave the details yesterday in the wool town of Montauban, of Toulouse, promising 300m francs of state aid on range of measures from new to art sponsorship up to 5, with at least as much in up to the end of the decade.

The plan, he said, was aimed stopping the exodus of young people from the region and developing it into a model of what he called "the new west". The plan is said to be a prototype for the other depressed regions of France and the President promised that lessons can there would be of benefit elsewhere.

His journey to the south-west was to be also a prototype of the kind of campaign he will have to wage for 1981. He will try to find out on the spot the mood of the people and try to suade them that the way to solve problems is not by confrontation but by dialogue.

Juge crowd at my to honour Franco

By Our Correspondent Madrid, Nov 18

A hundred thousand right-wingers chanted "Franco, Franco" today at a Madrid rally commemorating the fourth anniversary next of the dictator's death. Observers agreed that the mourn in Oriente Square where General Franco used to press the people from the royal palace, was starker than last year. This suggested growing support for the right, a faction with minimal parliamentary representation at present.

Pictures of Franco and of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, leader of the fascist-inspired Falange party, were carried in a crowd. Youths wearing the shirt of the Falange waved red and black flag of that movement, while hundreds of others waved the red and yellow of Spain, a flag which is seldom used.

Nuclear plant closure explained 11 years later

By Our Correspondent Iewa, Nov 18

A leak in the cooling system of the experimental breeder reactor 4d at the permanent closure of the Lucas nuclear power plant, a report said almost 11 years after accident says.

The leak led to an escape of plutonium and radioactive gases which contained within the case of the installation which built into a hillside. It was six months before reactors could approach the core. But even before it, the authorities decided against building the reactors of this type. About 20 per cent of Switzerland's electricity comes from nuclear plants. More are under construction in spite of opposition from environmentalists.

OVERSEAS

Israel using British emergency laws to expel Arab mayor

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Nov 18

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Pope's ecumenical mission to Turkey

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Nov 18

The Pope confirmed today that he would go to Turkey at the end of the month on what he called a pilgrimage to promote "the endeavour of Christian unity".

He told crowds in St Peter's Square that his aim was to bring together the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox churches which have been divided on doctrinal differences for some 900 years. He intends to visit Istanbul and the ruins of Ephesus.

He said that Christian unity had been one of the principal aims of the second Vatican Council which met between 1962 and 1965. Today the issue was "more important than ever".

The Pope went on: "We are at the beginning of a theological dialogue with the venerable Orthodox Church so that we can overcome together the divergences which still exist between us".

His journey, the fourth outside Italy this year, was intended to encourage unity among all Christians. He is going at the invitation of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Con-

Plane carrying radioactive material crashes

Seattle, Nov 18

A cargo aircraft carrying 1,500kg of explosives and 250kg of the radioactive material tritium crashed and burned near here today. The aircraft, a Lockheed Electra, was on contract to the United States Air Force and its three crew were feared dead.

The radioactive material is of the type used to coat watches and did not pose any environmental threat, an Air Force spokesman said.

The area was sealed off and the burning wreckage was checked with geiger counters.

Mr Harry Gibbons, the health director, said officials found no dangerous levels of radiation, but he added: "I would find it very unusual if it was a routine practice to carry radioactive material and explosives in the same plane". — Reuters and UPI

Nuclear plant closure explained 11 years later

By Michael Leesman

Chicago, Nov 18

A frightened world in which terrorists could make credible threats of nuclear destruction was predicted for the 1980s by experts on terrorism meeting here at the weekend.

"Terrorism is the pervasive reality of international affairs today," said Mr Anthony Quinlan, director of the Office for Combating Terrorism of the State Department. "It is the continuation of politics by other means."

Dr M. Cherif Bassiouni, professor of Law at Chicago's De Paul University, foresees the day when American cities become like cities in Medieval Italy, heavily defended fortresses with benefits ranging the unscrupulous areas between them. In accepting baggage searches at airports, he pointed out, we had already "countermanded an infringement of our liberty

which many would have found inconceivable until recently.

The meeting was the latest on the topic in instutions of the western world where terrorism is an increasingly fashionable area of study.

Some participants said they had been invited to about 10 such conferences this year, or one a month. The Department of Justice has distributed on request 60,000 pamphlets on terrorism and next spring it is sponsoring a conference at which 55 mayors are to discuss defensive measures.

Some thought the subject was getting too much attention. "Terrorism is probably the most over-rated international problem of social deviance we have," Dr Bassiouni declared. "It is shrouded in a mystique which enlivens our interest."

Yet it caused far fewer deaths

than did traffic accidents and

Mr Quinlan from the State Department made the point: "If you talk about terrorism as mindless violence you seriously mislead yourself. The targets are carefully chosen and the objective clearly defined."

Dr Frederick Hacker, professor of Psychiatry at the University of Southern California said: "Terrorism is great theatre. It's great fun for the terrorists and the audience. It's sheer heroics. You can hardly wait to open the paper and see what's new on the hostages."

The same did not apply to Kampuchea, so it was less well received.

He speculated that terrorists

would get their hands on nuclear weapons in five to 10 years. Today they can acquire anti-aircraft rockets which can be fired at nuclear installations. He foresaw an increase in what he called "crazy state terrorism" as in Iran.



Bishop Muzorewa giving a black-power salute to the big crowd which greeted him at Salisbury airport on his return home yesterday from the Lancaster House conference.

Muzorewa warning to Front

Continued from page 1

they were necessary as part of the process of restoring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legality.

The conference could have been concluded in two weeks but for the "time-wasting tactics" of the Patriotic Front, which had sought consultations with the African front-line states, and perhaps even Moscow.

Bishop Muzorewa claimed the

conference had been a victory for his government delegation.

Lancaster House was a triumph

for the ballot over the bullet and "a telling blow to those puppets of Russia, the Cubans and the front-line states".

It was a victory for democracy and freedom and "a slag in the ugly, evil face of Marxist international imperialism".

Perhaps still influenced by the meek air of the new capital, he added ironically: "It was a thunder of hope for free enterprise, not only for our country but for all the countries which look forward to doing business with us."

The Bishop disclosed that he would soon be returning to London to sign the ceasefire

agreement. After this he would think about he he expected his party to win.

He promised that in the meantime he would look into the ban on political campaigning imposed on Zulu and Zanu (Patriotic Front) representatives had been right 21 months ago when they made the internal agreement and offered the guerrillas an amnesty, the chance to integrate their troops into the country's forces and to fight an election. Twenty-one months had been wasted and murder, rape and destruction had continued unnecessarily. The Patriotic Front had now accepted what they had refused earlier.

Asked whether he would be willing to consider a government of national unity after the election, Bishop Muzorewa said

Ceasefire accord sought this week

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

A speedy decision on a ceasefire in Rhodesia will be urged by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, when the constitutional conference resumes in London today.

His firm hope, as chairman of the conference, is that a successful conclusion will be reached by the end of the week.

Throughout the weekend, the British side was in touch with the African delegations in informal contacts, but it was evidently too soon for working sessions to be held. The Patriotic Front, which disagrees with the British estimate of 40 days as the time needed for a ceasefire, was understood to be studying Lord Carrington's proposals at length.

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soldiers this morning blew up three bridges deep inside Zambia's Lusaka and Southern provinces, a Zambian spokesman announced. This is the second time that Rhodesians have blown up bridges in Zambia since the constitutional talks started on September 10.

"Betrayal" says white minister: Mr Pieter van der Byl, Rhodesian Transport Minister, and a leading figure in the former Cabinet of Mr Ian Smith, today claimed that Rhodesian whites had been "utterly betrayed" at the Lancaster House talks.

He told a predominantly white audience at Lake McWayne: "We knew at the pitfalls which lay in the path of all who deal with a succession of parochial British governors and I suppose it was too much to hope that people inexperienced and new to the game would be able to resist these blandishments and get the best that was possible of any front," he said.

Underlying that arranging the ceasefire was not going to be easy, Mr Mugabe said the Lancaster House negotiations should not be seen as an achievement by the people of Zimbabwe who dedicated their lives and made sacrifices through armed struggle to bring these negotiations about.

Lusaka, Nov 18. — Rhodesian whites had agreed to an amended version of the plan, leading to a ceasefire and electing a government, after these had been rejected by the Patriotic Front.

The Soviet news agency said the guerrillas had agreed to an amended version of the plan, leading to a ceasefire and electing a government, after these had

OVERSEAS



Romanian party congress caught between need for austerity and fading enthusiasm of people

From Deceas Trevisan
Bucharest, Nov 18

With the world energy crisis showing in Bucharest's dented boulevards, Romania's ruling Communist Party goes to the party congress to launch its long-term energy programme to make the country self-sufficient by 1990.

The fight to cut oil imports—last year they amounted to 14 million tons and accounted for half of Romania's oil consumption—is already in full swing. So is the frenzied search for alternative power, including coal, sun-heated, windmills and even seawaves.

Oil prospecting in the Black Sea is also being pursued, though so far without results, and Canada is to supply the tanks for nuclear energy.

The remedy for Romania's oil crisis which President Ceausescu is proposing, and the party congress will be endorsing, is austerity.

This approach holds little promise for consumers whose living standards are among the lowest in Europe, as they bear the brunt of breakneck industrialization, projected into twenty-first century. But for the regime everything is subordinate to the aim of turning the country—where almost half the people still work on the land—into a modern industrial state.

So far, meaningful reforms

have been put off and incentives for workers in the exporting industries are minor, suggesting that it is still only an experiment.

But Mr Ceausescu is only tinkering with the system, though the idea of devolving more responsibility to the country is beginning to take shape. The question is whether decentralization is possible in a

country that is a one-man show.

Mr Ceausescu understands power. He uses it. He is in charge. His popularity stems from his external policy, from his defiance of the Soviet Union and his tireless effort to keep Romania in the centre of world events.

His unpopularity stems from his domestic policies, economic, political and cultural, where controls remain tight.

The paradox is that nationalism is at the root of both: an undermining of individualism that allows an independent foreign policy but also necessitates firm domestic control by a heavily-armed bureaucracy and secret police.

The dissent of two years ago, associated with the name of the writer Mr Paul Goma, who has since left the country, was repressed. Mr Karoly Kiraly, whose public protest over the regime's treatment of the two million ethnic Hungarians of Transylvania provoked extreme official reactions, has been silenced. Baptist dissenters are harassed by police.

The miners of the Jiu Valley who made history by staging the first big strike in Communist Romania, won their case, and more than that, are reaping tangible benefits from the drive to treble the coal output.

S

Señora Lidia Gueiler, wearing the presidential sash after her installation as President of Bolivia.

New political climate in S America

Peter Stratford

The failure of the short-lived military coup in Bolivia on Nov 1 is a sign of the changed political climate in Latin America. There was determined resistance both inside the country and abroad, and Colonel Alberto NKATUSCH Busch, the coup leader, was forced to resign as President on Friday.

He was succeeded by a civilian politician, Señora Lidia Gueiler, who was elected unanimously by Congress. Señora Gueiler announced at the weekend that there would be no more bloodshed or repression and she will now head a new attempt to keep Bolivia on the democratic path.

This will not be easy, given the country's history of political instability and military takeovers. But this month's events are bound to make any military leader think twice before he attempts another coup.

Inside Bolivia there was immediate resistance from the main union confederation, the Central Obrera Boliviana, which called a general strike that almost paralyzed the country. The Congress, newly elected earlier this year as part of the move towards democracy, refused to be coaxed.

The ousted President, Señor Walter Guevara Arze, managed to evade the troops sent to arrest him and went into hiding, emerging dramatically on one occasion inside Congress. Even some military leaders, among them General David Padilla, commander in chief of the army under President Guevara, spoke out against the coup.

Colonel Natusch responded by attempting to repress the protests by force. More than 400 people are estimated to have been either killed or wounded when soldiers and even aircraft fired on demonstrators. But he was unable to quell the resistance.

There was also condemnation from the United States and the Bolivianists in the Andean Pact—Venezuela, Colombia, the Peruvian and Ecuador, both the United States and Venezuela suspended aid to Bolivia, one of the poorest countries in South America, and that added greatly to the pressure on Colonel Natusch.

The condemnation of the Andean Pact countries was significant because they are all either ruled by civilians or on the way to civilian rule. The group is becoming increasingly political in its activities, and is being encouraged by the Americans as part of the move away from military dictatorships in Latin America.

Señora Gueiler, who will hold office until next August, is only the second woman in South America to hold the office of President in recent years. The first was Señora María Estela Perón of Argentina, who was overthrown by the armed forces in 1976 and is still under house arrest.

Indian Premier relies on caste grievances

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 18

Mr Charan Singh, India's caretaker Prime Minister, is trying to ensure that caste will be a basic issue in the coming general election.

India's voters may claim they are voting for or against Mrs Indira Gandhi, or even for a party programme, but in the polling booth it will be allegiance to their own caste group and the benefits their leaders can promise which will be decisive, if things work out as the Prime Minister hopes.

The Cabinet is expected to decide this week on its proposal to reserve as many as 25 per cent of all jobs in the central Government services to the "backward classes". These are members of the more than 2,000 identified groups under the Hindu caste system who come between the Brahmins and other high castes and the Harijans (formerly known as Untouchables) at the bottom of the social scale.

This move would mean fewer jobs in the central Government for the higher castes, who have benefited out of all proportion to their numbers since independence. Mr Charan Singh is already being denounced for his "crude casteism", but it should be remembered that in the four southern states of India various measures have been introduced over the years to let the "backward" have a share of state civil service jobs. In Karnataka, for instance, the process has gone forward, and in Tamil Nadu the once supreme Brahmins have been denied posts.

The "backward classes", who have in Delhi the headquarters of an undisguised national lobby, have been demanding a 33 per cent reservation in all jobs. This week they picketed All-India Radio, claiming that the Brahmins among the news editors have not been giving "fair coverage" to their demands. Mr Charan Singh's scheme is modelled on that attempted last year in Bihar, the impoverished north Indian state where caste politics have long been predominant and "sanctified" by violence. Its architect was Mr Karpoori Thakur, the Chief Minister.

Large-scale inter-caste rioting, particularly by students, resulting in heavy damage to property followed Mr Thakur's allocation of 25 per cent of state jobs to the "backward". His Administration was overthrown when the higher castes revolted last May.

Much will be heard of the argument that the administration responsible for the "backward" will damage the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service. Yet the south Indian bureaucracy, where the "backward" have long been included, is not less able to deliver the goods than in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar—many observers would say the opposite.

Dissident released

Warsaw, Nov 18.—Mr Kazimierz Switon, the Polish dissident, his son and eight other people detained at his home in Katowice on November 10, have been released, according to Mrs Anna Kowalska of the Public Self-Defence Committee (KOR). She said that one of those detained, Mr Tomasz Mroz, alleged that he had been beaten and threatened by the police.

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Telephone 01-240 0636/7

Three more arrests at Peking wall

Peking, Nov 18.—Three more people were detained by the police at Peking's Democracy Wall today while trying to sell unofficial transcripts of last month's trial of the dissident Wei Jingsheng, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Mr. Jingsheng's basic formula has been to unite the two opposite ends of the Hindu social scale, Brahmins (their equivalent) with Harijans; Mr. Charan Singh is seeking to exploit in northern India the grievances of the middle-ranking groups, which are estimated to account for 40 per cent of the population.

He has been able to push his reservation scheme since the collapse of the Janata Government, which typically set up a commission to examine the issue to avoid taking any decision.

The poster put up today criticized the police veto on free distribution of the transcript. The poster, signed: "A member of the masses", described the questioning undergone by the author when he went to make inquiries about last Sunday's incident.

Several other activists went with him to ask public security officials the reasons for the police swoop. Among them was Liu Qing, a member of the April 5 Tribune Group which published the transcript. Liu Qing was detained.

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Yemenis discuss unity

Sana, Nov 18.—New laws are being held in the North Yemen capital this weekend on the proposed unification of North and South Yemen, covering cooperation in security and trade, informed sources said.

It is impossible not to see the intention to create an arsenal of missiles for a first strike directed against the Soviet Union. The United States wanted to exploit the element of speed and surprise gained by new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In remarks published in *Pravda* today, Mr Ponomaryov, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, attacked attempts by the United States Senate to amend the Soviet-American SALT 2 agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In remarks at a meeting in Rome yesterday with Italian parliamentarians, suggesting continued nervousness in Moscow about the coming United States debate.

Referring to Nato plans to deploy missiles in Europe, Mr Ponomaryov said that the United States was trying to legalize its rights to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

He said as an eastern press briefing that he would announce his political intentions over the next few weeks. He might fight on a national level, presumably the presidency, or for the Senate.

"In these plans . . . it is

Why Dr Kissinger will be judged well by history



Former Foreign Secretary in the last Labour government Dr David Owen, MP for Plympton

Devonport, reviews 'The White House Years', Dr Henry Kissinger's

diaries of his office as Assistant for National Security Affairs to the Nixon administration

In Paris in February 1969 on Nixon's first visit to Europe, de Gaulle greeted Henry Kissinger with the question "Why don't you get out of Vietnam?" "Because Kissinger replied: "A sudden withdrawal might give us a credibility problem". "Where?" said the General.

Some in the Administration recognizing that the bombing of Cambodia was a threshold decision urged that a distinction should be made between shallow cross border penetration and deep penetration of Cambodia. Mel Laird, the Defence Secretary who was consistently at odds with Kissinger and was the only practising politician apart from Nixon in the inner circle, wanted only shallow cross border operations and to use South Vietnamese rather than American troops. Since Laird was also the strongest supporter of Vietnamisation, he must have known the risks of not attacking deep into Cambodia for that policy—but he wanted above all to come out of Vietnam fast and force the South Vietnamese to assimilate over one million pied noirs. Nixon as a new President had no such savage limitations on his room for manoeuvre over Vietnam.

In liquidating the Algerian war, de Gaulle was criticised for going too slow and too fast. After the Suez Crisis, "War of Peace", a brilliant book on the Algerian war, a brilliant book on the Suez Crisis, was not learned by Kissinger in Vietnam, or perhaps by the Israelis vis-à-vis the Arab world—namely that peoples who have been waiting for their independence for a century, fighting for it for a generation, can afford to sit it out for a presidential term, or a year or two in the life of an old man in a hurry.

The poster put up today criticized the police veto on free distribution of the transcript. The poster, signed: "A member of the masses", described the questioning undergone by the author when he went to make inquiries about last Sunday's incident.

Meanwhile, Feng Xuefeng, died in 1976 aged 73 after 20 years of silence. The People's Daily yesterday, saying he had been wrongly accused of being a rightist during the repression after the "100 Flowers" movement in 1956.

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The People's Daily today reported a ceremony in his honour yesterday, saying he had been wrongly accused of being a rightist during the repression after the "100 Flowers" movement in 1956.

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After reading "Sideshow"

by Wm Shawcross

Old man on a cow,

old man on a cow;

SPORT

rugby Union

England must take up the flame which the North have lit

By Peter West
rugby Correspondent

How much it speaks for the light and prestige of New Zealand rugby that we treasure memories of their rare defeats. At Otley on Saturday an inspired and passionate Northern Division, totally committed fore and aft, gave Graham Mourie's tourists terms of tries for and against—severe a drubbing as any All-lacks team has suffered in these lands.

They won a resounding victory

in the first half, but were then

out and Simpson (a controversial selection as hooker) went well in all areas. The All Blacks, advantage having been played, were superbly well offside.

Behind all this Smith picked

shrewdly, probed eagerly for the gaps close in and provided a fine service for Old—the canny general who conducted the battle to the master's born. Indeed, he had a

kick up, and got the last one himself.

There seemed never a doubt that once the north had crossed over with a lead of 7-0 the combination of Old and the following wind would ensure success.

Behind the bulwarks that were

the eyes of strength and the

as done against a team which, if one exception will probably

ay, in the second international,

the North-West and the East Midlands, in 1972, and winter in 1978, could not claim

any distinction.

A dirty day, with rain and a

wind swinging in from the

North who, under their

captain, Des Scarbrough, had evolved

their blueprint for victory—

it was all, certainly, that in the

end had to be done.

It had been a hard-fought

match, but the wind, Richard

Wilson should miss six kicks at

one of them a dropped shot

bounding off a post.

But, out of the 10 tries, only

one was as planned, an

act of skill, and the others

were a mix-up of O'Toole's

and in the dustbin, Smart, Wilson

for the All Blacks only cry.

Old scored the North's first

points with a simple penalty after his side had won three successive

rucks and his own precise kick

had almost set up a try for

Carleton. The All Blacks, advantage having been played, were superbly well offside.

Then, on the half-hour, a superb

kick by Smith into the wind was

knocked down by Smart-Wilson.

Stemmen was put clear for the

first try. The All Blacks

threatened briefly at the start of

the second period, when Richard

Wilson landed a high, nearly

goal. But two lovely kicks by

Old preceded Carleton's trenchant

inside burst and, from a successful

kick, a long, low, long pass and

Bond scored again.

Old converted with aplomb and

then, after the All Black's try,

applied the final touch himself.

It was a good, well-tempered

game, but the North's

defensive cover and shrewd

decision of Stemmen on the other

side, the sledge-hammer tackling of

Bond, who all but got three tries

and the wind, which Richard

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Old scored the North's first

Is this the shape or things to come?

on a site of four acres, in the conservation area just off the 'Market Square' in the town centre.

The fronts of many of the existing buildings will be retained and the new single-storey market is designed to reflect the general atmosphere of the present market.

Architects for the scheme are Gordon Benoy and Partners, who were engaged by Arrowcroft for other schemes in Newark and Chester, both in conservation areas.

The scheme is being carried out in partnership with Standard Life Assurance. Hillier Parker May and Rowden and John Taylor and Partners acted for Arrowcroft and have been retained as joint letting agents. Evans and Evans advised the local authority. Construction is due to start in about a year and work should be completed in 1982.

In Cardiff, Capital and Counties has started work on a large extension of its Hayes Centre, the centre, containing 83,900 sq ft of offices and shops, was the largest of its kind to be carried out.

Do-it-yourself home improvement is one of the fastest growing hobbies in the country and a growing number of stores are meeting the needs of those who pursue it. One of the largest stores opened for business last week in Stretchford Lane, Birmingham. The new Dodge City home improvement and garden store there comprises two-storey DIY stores of 50,000 sq ft, plus an outdoor garden centre of

about 10,000 sq ft which includes a greenhouse of 2,000 sq ft.

Parking for 250 cars is provided. The development will be linked to a multi-storey car park for 500 cars, built by the South Glamorgan County Council.

The new development will adjoin the new St David's Centre, which is also under construction, and should be ready for trading early in 1981.

In London, the Post Office is asking a price in the region of £25m for its headquarters building at St Martins-le-Grand, EC1, which has been owned and occupied by the Post Office since the turn of the century.

The property provides 167,000 sq ft in all on basement, ground and six upper floors, and as part of the transaction the Post Office will take a lease of the entire premises at a rent of £1.5m a year—£9 a sq ft.

With current lettable area of only 60 per cent of the building, there is considerable scope for refurbishment or redevelopment. The sale is being handled by Weatherall Green and Smith.

A new twist has been given to plans for the Coin Street site on the South Bank in London which has been the subject of a lengthy public inquiry.

Commercial Properties, the second largest landowner in the scheme, has confirmed that it has entered into discussions with Shell UK. The talks centre on whether Shell UK should occupy the 850,000 sq ft office content of the scheme as a headquarters building and enter into a commitment with Commercial Properties for participation in the completion of the entire development. This includes residential, shopping and recreational facilities.

These plans would, of course, be subject to the final decision of the Secretary of State. Hampton and Sons act for Commercial Properties and were responsible for introducing Shell UK to their clients.

Also in London, Greycourt Estates Investments, a company owned half by Greycourt Estates and half by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, acting with the London Borough of Camden, has entered into an agreement to lease its new office development at 250 Euston Road.



Model of the proposed central area redevelopment in Stafford.

Estates and half by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, acting with the London Borough of Camden, has entered into an agreement to lease its new office development at 250 Euston Road.

The leasee is Davy International (Oils and Chemicals) which is expected to take a long lease at a rent to be computed on completion of the development in 1981.

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Charles Douglas-Home on the hiccup which has slowed China's trade expansion

China: a potential market worth waiting for

When Chairman Hua and Mrs Thatcher jointly agreed to extend Sino-British trade, the watching public might be forgiven for thinking that business had already been done. There is always a tendency on the part of communist governments, who control their economies, to think that the world for business and their industries producing it are enough to start business off on a race to sign the first contract.

Except, perhaps, in the defence field (and the Chinese seem to have shied away from the too-expensive Harriers) it is seldom so; and in the case of China one or two precautionary exercises must intervene.

Chinese officials are gradually weaning themselves off the habit of describing a business decision as applying "Mao Tse-tung thought" or complying with the "four modernizations" and obviously hope to be able to take part in a plain business operation on its economic merits.

Thirdly, he must accept that all official contacts—business dealing count as official contacts—may take a long time to arrange, have a share of false starts, involve officials and their interpreters, delays and are in fact often suffused in a bureaucratic opacity familiar to any reader of the works of Kafka.

There are also of course more encouraging examples which show that the Chinese can, when they desire, clinch a contract overnight, though this desire is not apparently stimulated by hard salesmanship.

Equipped with this foreknowledge what now awaits the would-be exporter? While Chairman Hua was visiting Europe earlier this month, a mission of senior British industrialists was touring China to assess the prospects for British business.

The mission led by Lord Greenhill was the third of its kind arranged by Business Perspectives in Association with *The Times* and organized throughout China by the Council for Promoting International Trade.



Inside China: Four-fifths of the labour force work on the land.

It found a rather chastened economic climate compared to the heady spring days of 1978. At that time China was still in the flush of the modernization programme launched after the downfall of the Gang of Four. In the course of 1977-78 China had taken in a total of £5,000m in imports. All sectors of the economy seemed to be independently engaged in an unprecedented rush to modernize

All that stopped earlier this year. The Chinese called it "an adjustment". Effectively it has brought the burgeoning foreign trade to a halt while Peking takes stock.

A few contracts have got through, but none of the promised loans have been taken up and the great majority of potential contracts are being held up while the Chinese set up efficient machinery to

recalibrate their economy. This has been set by a paper presented by the mission's deputy leader, Sir Michael Chapman, and the Chinese may be coming to see that the law on its own will not greatly stimulate foreign trade. It was clear that in China's perfect world the following kind of business would occur: a British manufacturer would agree to set up a factory in China, employing Chinese labour, to produce his machinery cheaper than the British version, mostly for export to the rest of Asia and Africa.

The British manufacturer would, however, hire investment in the Chinese exports which would no doubt be competing with British-made versions of the same machine. The Chinese would thus acquire the technology, exports and extra domestic employment and the British businessman would eventually receive a royalty.

Obviously such an idealized version is not the only arrangement which the Chinese would accept since the theory of joint ventures can be stretched to accommodate any number of permutations, given the kind of want to maximize their profits.

In China's case, however, there is an imbalance because while the British simply want a profitable expansion of trade, the Chinese want technology, employment and exports, all more or less regardless of profit.

This is not to say that some successful joint ventures have not been achieved, with Asian firms from Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong leading the way. Indeed the most imaginative and concentrated area of joint venture is in the Kwangtung Province between

Keeping Labour's conscience

Eric Heffer

One could be forgiven for believing that a condition of membership of Labour's National Executive Committee—especially of its left-wing—must be to have the skin of rhinoceros. The accusations hurled at it by right-wing Labour Party members and the media have ranged from the hysterical to the slanderous.

Unfortunately, few political commentators have actually analysed what is happening in the Labour Party and most seem content to talk of confrontation between the "moderates" and the "extremists"—the "moderates" being sound, sensible, intelligent people dedicated to preserving civilized society, in contrast to the

wicked "extremists" whose only concern apparently is to destroy British democracy.

It is a neat form of political shorthand, which is not true.

The argument is not between "moderates" and "extremists", but between those who wish to change the party into an American-type Democratic party, and those who seek to extend democracy to the grassroots with greater accountability from the leadership.

Some political commentators are actively urging the Labour Party to elect a new leader who will "stand up" to the NEC and engineer a split. It is time, the argument goes, to return to the days of right-wing control, which would mean, going on

surprising that they now want to have more say in the party's affairs.

Incidentally, this upsurge towards a greater democracy is what is shocking is that some Labour Party people, who are not members of the NEC, have accused the NEC of trying to resurrect a proscribed list and a purge against "Trotskyists" and other Marxists".

Such ideas are close to those of Mr Chapman Pincher, who in his book *Inside Story*,

appears to class left-wing Labour MPs as communists or Trotskyists, if not direct agents of Moscow. The logic of this argument is simple. To be left-wing is to be "unpatriotic", therefore "subversive", therefore an "agent" of one of the

past experience, expulsions, the secret of NEC meetings, the resurrection of a proscribed list and a purge against "Trotskyists" and other Marxists".

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Jury vetting: is it unlawful?

The Attorney General now has the opportunity to put an end to this legal doubtful practice...

The debate on jury vetting has tended to concentrate on the desirability or otherwise of the practice. But the Attorney General's guidelines allowing vetting to take place in certain circumstances in politically sensitive and terrorist cases and trials involving professional criminal gangs—assume, and it has been generally accepted, that the prosecution has the right to challenge jurors without having reason.

There is a strong argument, to ask those who are so vocally and violently opposed to the NEC, what precisely they are opposed to? Surely it cannot be opposition to Marxism. After all, the Labour Party had a general secretary, Len Wilson, who wrote a pamphlet, *What is Marxism*, and the party issued a centenary edition of the communist manifesto, with a foreword by Harold Laski. Shirley Williams has said she agrees with Tony Benn that there should be more open government. Hardly anyone says they want the House of Lords abolished. Are they perhaps, as Hugh Gaitskill was for a period, against Clause IV of the party's constitution?

There is room for an inquiry, so that Labour can strengthen its finances, and build up its membership and organization in the field. It is also important to further democratize Labour's procedures at conference, which means looking at the trade unions' block vote, the election of their delegates to Labour's annual conference and the basis upon which they affiliate.

Providing the NEC is given fair treatment by the media, the Labour Party has everything to gain from this enquiry.

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The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Wilton

must then prove its grounds for challenge in exactly the same way as the defence. It is only very rarely that an entire panel is used up.

The prosecution does not, therefore, usually have to prove a cause. Under the 1305 Act, however, they have to have a "cause certain", the definition of which is a matter of law. The first ground entitling the prosecution to ask a juror to stand by is that he or she is ineligible for, or disqualified from, jury service under the Juries Act 1974, for instance for being aged over 65, or having been sent to prison for five years or more.

The second ground is that a juror has a bias or interests in the case. The terms bias and interest have accepted legal meanings which apply not just to jurors but to all kinds of adjudicators—judges and magistrates for instance.

The courts have stressed that those words do not mean merely that the person holds strong opinions on a matter which might be germane to the case. There must be some pre-determined or self-interested attitude to the particular prosecutor, or defendant, witness or

Harriet J and Stephen

Harriet Harman is for the National

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the guidelines, with some changes, will be issued.

Finance, development and enterprise of modern business

Sir John Cohen

Sir John Cohen, who founded Tesco Stores, died on March 24 at the age of 80.

Better known as Jack Cohen and an unashamed publicist for the national supermarket chain he created in post-war years, he was among Britain's best known businessmen and the archetypal entrepreneur who literally created a major enterprise, starting with a street market barrow, in his own lifetime. He was the acknowledged pioneer of supermarket trading in Britain and among the first to establish small self-selection food shops in the late 1940s and 1950s in spite of rationing, building controls, and shortages of foodstuffs.

Born on October 6, 1898, in London's East End as Jacob Cohen, fourth surviving child of a Polish emigre Jew, Avrom, Jack experienced a dour and controlled childhood. His father was a parrician and Orthodox by faith, a skilled tailor by trade. Jack had no drive or talent, tailoring aside, if he had been a skilled buttonhole machinist before reaching a decision at 18 to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps. He became rigger of the Roehampton kite balloon centre.

It was during this period that he developed breathing trouble and a hospital diagnosis of a broken bone which had to be removed, giving him the distinctive pugnacious features which later made him known to millions. Posted to Egypt, Jack found himself back in hospital as a survivor of the troop carrier Osmannish, which struck a mine in Alexandria harbour on New Year's Eve, 1917.

Befriended by the Jewish community in Alexandria, he became aware for the first time of the Balfour Declaration of the previous November and the discussion of a national home for the Jewish people was to leave a lasting impression on him. He was demobilised in March, 1919, a tougher young man and unwilling to return to tailoring. His only tangible assets were the Victory and General Service Medals, a weekly medical pension of 40s and a £30 demobilisation gratuity.

The Labour Exchange, filled with young men, had nothing to offer. He was to recall, "I wanted work." He spent some time walking round the street markets of East London, and was struck by the horde of bargain hunters milling around the stalls. The gratuity was to be invested in stock of surplus NAAFI goods available from Eastcheap jobbers and wholesalers.

The modest stock of meat, pulses, golden syrup, and condensed milk labelled for French forces were stored in his father's workshop at Darnley Road, Hackney, and one Tuesday in 1919 he borrowed a barrow and trundled his first stock to Well Street market, nearby, and paid an existing stallholder one shilling (5p) for some space.

Later to enjoy the nickname "Jack the Slasher", he was a natural street salesman. Standing at the coster's stall, he used a reverse auctioneering technique, lowering his prices. Before long he established regular pitches in Hackney, Hoxton, and Caledonian markets, lighting his stalls with Blanchard oil lamps and soon his trading expanded throughout London and the Home Counties.

The markets taught Cohen the art of wholesaling and buying in its most rudimentary form. This led to bulk buying of soap and later tea, which became his trademark. For him a importer, T. Stockwell, whose initial in conjunction with James Parratt, were to become the TESCO. The deals became bigger and more ambitious and during the 1930s he had become a wholesaler to other market traders and toyed with the idea of opening shops of his own. The first was in Tooting Arcane in South London.

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Through the next two decades he was to engage in the principal areas of construction, the first supermarket and bringing to them something of the excitement of the street markets. His philosophy was to be embraced in the title of his biography, *Pile It High Sell It Cheap*, and his activities attracted constant publicity as he fought against one of the principal restrictions on self-service trading—resale price maintenance. His battles with suppliers for price reductions for bulk orders in order to reduce prices are now part of retail history.

The technique of low margin and high volume selling created a business empire, with bigger and brighter stores selling non-food lines, too. Always in the thick of controversy, Cohen ignored a boycott of trading stamps organised by his old retail adversary Lord Sainsbury

and Tesco took up the Green Shield franchise, later dropped.

Cohen's business philosophy was simple and he always approached every problem in terms of the shoppers reaction. A generous supporter of many charities, he was a regular visitor to Israel and funded provision of homes for elderly and poor Jews. He enjoyed the company of people in the world of entertainment and horse racing and became a Master of the Worshipful Company of Carmen. Knighted in 1965 for services to the economy, he never forgot his origins and some of his happiest times were spent in more recent years renewing friendships with street market characters.

He married, in 1934, Sarah Fox. They had two daughters.

Miss Barbara Hutton

Miss Barbara Hutton, granddaughter of F. W. Woolworth, founder of the chain of stores which bear his name, died on May 11 at the age of 66. She was reputed to have inherited £6m at the age of seven and it was said that by the time she came of age this had increased to £10m.

She was seven times married. One of her husbands was the actor Cary Grant and another was Baron Gottfried von Cramm, the German lawn tennis player. By her second marriage to Count Kurt Haugwitz-Reichenow, a Dane, she had one son, her only child. He was killed in an air crash in 1972.

Mr Conrad Hilton



Mr Conrad Hilton, the American hotelier whose worldwide chain of hotels was to become a symbol of modern luxury, died on January 3 at the age of 91.

His death removes a character in some sort symbolic of the post-war social scene, with its opulent spending, its ostentation, its craze for the high and huge, its passion for the machine. From modest beginnings in New Mexico, Hilton, passing from one deal or venture to another with ever-increasing audacity, at length became head of a large group of over 250 hotels designed for the wealthy traveller, which, beginning in the United States, spread eventually to western Europe, Africa, and the Far East.

By his early 40s Hilton had acquired considerable capital funds, and the most significant move for his future career came in 1948, when he bought a substantial interest in the New Century Finance Company, the biggest single shareholder in a West End issuing house, Crofton, Watson & Gossage Ltd as general manager, and spent two years as marketing director of the Dutch subsidiary, Lever Zeep & Vaseline Ltd.

Returning to England, he became sales director of Hudson & Knight before entering Birds Eye in 1953. He became chairman in 1956.

James Parratt is universally regarded as the driving force behind the growth of the British frozen food industry and he was instrumental in the development of Birds Eye from a small company with a few hundred employees to the biggest frozen food company in the world.

It was James Parratt who, in 1955, introduced the fish finger into the nation's diet but when, on the occasion of retirement, he was asked what he considered to be his greatest achievement, he replied: "The development of the retail trade's attitude to and means of selling frozen food".

At the time when he joined Birds Eye there were no more than 4,000-5,000 shops selling frozen food from closed top cabinets. Today, frozen food is a major and integral part of the British grocery trade and over 33,000 outlets now sell frozen food.

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Hilton developed a small chain of hotels in Texas in the 1920s. The Wall Street disaster and its aftermath put him temporarily out of step; but he found his feet, and proceeded with a series of astute and audacious deals which brought him at length, in 1945, to his first major acquisition—the 3,000-room Stevens Hotel in Chicago. His first venture overseas was the Caribe Hilton, which he built in Puerto Rico in 1947. Two years later he won control of the great Waldorf Astoria Hotel. By 1954 his business had reached such dimensions that he was able to effect the biggest deal in the history of the hotel industry, paying less than £37m for the Statler Hotel chain.

Hilton's excursions abroad did not confine themselves to his fellow-directors, mostly middle western and western business men, but to humour him they set aside a miserly £500,000 for a separate international division. However, the

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and a director of the Tayside Floorcloth Co Ltd. In industry probably some of Hutchison's most important work was done while he was Parliamentary Chairman of the Dock and Harbour Authorities Association, and it was these interests which he displayed to such effect when he got to Westminster, first as Unionist MP for Glasgow Central, which he represented from 1945 to 1950, and then for the Scotland division from 1950 to 1959. During his life at Westminster he was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

James Riley Holt Hutchison was born in 1903, a son of the late Thomas Holt Hutchison, from whom he inherited his shipping interests and his love

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Hilton had no cultural interests, and was known as a philanthropist. His cuisine was quite simple. He was optimistic, he never forgot his origins and some of his happiest times were spent in more recent years renewing friendships with street market characters.

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Mr James Parratt

Mr James Parratt, CBE, chairman of Birds Eye Foods from 1956 to 1972, died in London on June 14 at the age of 66.

James Ross Parratt was born in 1912 and educated at Lancing College and at various universities in England and on the Continent. He joined Unilever as a management trainee in 1934 and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Royal Marines where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the end of the war he resumed his career with Unilever, joining Crofton, Watson & Gossage Ltd as general manager, and spent two years as marketing director of the Dutch subsidiary, Lever Zeep & Vaseline Ltd.

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Creative peaks in painting, designing, pottery and engraving

Mr Gilbert Spencer

Mr Gilbert Spencer, the painter, died on January 14 at the age of 76.

Though he was somewhat overshadowed by his more famous brother, Stanley, Gilbert Spencer made for himself a high reputation both as painter and as teacher of painting. His was a gentler talent than Stanley's, completely free from "apocalyptic" suggestion and more concerned with landscape and incidents of rural life than with the drama of human passions. Otherwise they had a good deal in common; the same Pre-Raphaelite interest in the facts, as distinct from the forms of nature and a similar skill in organizing them in a composition.

To say that Spencer came of a remarkable family is a compliment. Born at Cookham in 1892, a year later than Stanley, he was the eighth son of William Spencer, a professional musician and amateur astronomer. The range of talent in the family was not less remarkable than its degree. Two of the sons followed their father's profession, one becoming Professor of Music at Cologne, another a priest, and another, drowned by accident in 1941, was a professional conjurer.

Born in a household where the arts were taken for granted, Gilbert Spencer studied the technical side of his profession at the Camberwell School of Art, the Royal College of Art, where he learnt wood-carving, and the Slade School. He served in the RAMC and East Surrey Regiment. In 1919 when he was 27 he and Stanley were elected members of the New English Art Club. Gilbert began by painting imaginative religious compositions in the manner of his brother, but he soon developed his own characteristic style in landscape and scenes of English rural life. One-man shows of his work were held at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and at the Leicester Galleries in 1934 and 1937.

"The Cotswold Farm", exhibited at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and bought for the Tate Gallery out of the Chantrey Bequest Fund, may be taken as typical of Spencer's interests and style. Drawn on its first appearance as a "sort of rustic equivalent of Madox Brown's 'Work,'" it is a closely packed composition of a wagon and a cart, a healing timber, a circular saw, cocks and hens, pigeons and all the miscellaneous "junk" of a farmyard, presented without much alteration, pictorial unity being secured by the discovery of rhythms in the facts themselves.

After 1932, when as a Chantrey Bequest purchase, "The Cotswold Farm" was included in the Summer Exhibition, Spencer was a fairly regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1936 he carried out an interesting scheme of wall decoration at Holywell Manor, Oxford, a hostel for the overflow of Balliol undergraduates which formerly belonged to Merton College and had been bought by Balliol about five years earlier and, with an extension, converted to its new purpose by Mr George Kennedy, the architect.

About these wall paintings is told a thoroughly characteristic of Spencerian humour. It is said that during that Balliol College had wall paintings in view, Spencer applied for the job and was turned down. Nothing daunted he bearded the Master of Balliol and in the course of a spirited conversation told him that he knew no more about art than he (Spencer) did about philosophy. This, so the story goes, pleased the Master, and Spencer came away with the commission in his pocket.

Besides the Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum Spencer is represented at the Imperial War Museum, the Manchester City Art Galleries, the Leeds Art Gallery, the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, the Belfast City Art Gallery and many other galleries.

After the war he was from 1948 Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Glasgow School of Art, and Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, 1950-57.

He also published a biography, *Stanley Spencer* (1961) and *Memories of a Painter* (1974).

He married in 1930 Margaret Ursula Bradshaw, who died in 1959. They had one daughter.

MR BERNARD LEACH Renaissance of ceramics

Mr Bernard Leach, CH, CBE,

died in May at the age of 92. He had a greater influence on pottery in England than any potter since Josiah Wedgwood in the eighteenth century. If Wedgwood's achievement was to convert a peasant craft into an industry, Leach inspired a renaissance of the craft. Where Wedgwood forced clay into the unnatural moulds of neoclassicism, Leach insisted that the natural qualities of the clay should be allowed free expression. The play of fire, the extrusion of minerals through the glaze, even the potter's thumb-marks, could be left to speak for themselves. So far there had been no conspicuous reaction against Leach's ideals of simplicity and "truth to material". Through his pupils distinguished potters such as Michael Cardew and Katherine Pleydell-Bouverie had through their several books, Leach's ideas have gained so wide an acceptance that even the factories have adopted some of his principles of design.

Bernard Howell Leach was born in Hongkong in 1887. His father, Andrew John Leach, was Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements. In 1897 he was sent to school in England. His teachers at Beaumont encouraged him in drawing, which from childhood he enjoyed more than anything else. In 1903 he became the youngest student at the Slade School of Art. There he studied painting under Henry Tonks, and he later attended the London School of Art to study etching under Frank Brangwyn. He spent the years 1916 to 1918 in Peking, learning about the peasant culture of China. On his return to England, he bought Kenzan's stoneware kiln and set it up on Yanagi's property 25 miles out of Tokyo. There he received his first visit from the young Hamada, who told him that it was his and Tomimoto's work that had decided him to take up pottery as a career.

In 1920 Hamada accompanied Leach to England, and the St Ives pottery was founded. Leach had come to England partly to educate his growing family, but also to digest what he had learned in the East and to immerse himself in what he called "birthright traditions". Hamada left St Ives after three years. It was a struggle to survive. Leach used up all his capital, but his friends in Japan helped him by sending him all the proceeds of exhibitions of the pots they asked him to send out. Students began to come to St Ives, and Leach's eldest son, David, became manager. Later his second son, Michael, joined him.

In 1925 Leach suffered a great disappointment. Sir William Rothenstein had appointed a new head of ceramics at the Royal College of Art, and chose William Stainton Murray, chiefly perhaps because Murray lived near London while it would obviously have been difficult for Leach to hold the post and continue to work at St Ives. This was a blow to Leach and his devoted pupils. One of them, Michael Cardew, later wrote: "Though Stainton Murray had a profound and fruitful influence on all his pupils, I still feel that Rothenstein was wrong and that Leach would have been the right man for that job. Murray was not much the pure and absolute artist, comparatively uninterested in pots as objects of utility."

In 1931, Leach was invited to a party at which the main entertainment was painting on bisque-ware pots which were then glazed and fired in a portable kiln. Leach decided that he must find a master in this craft. He was introduced to the Sixth Kenzan, the descendant of the great Japanese potter of the eighteenth century on whom Leach was to write a book more than 50 years later. After a year of instruction, Kenzan said it was time for Leach to start on his own. He built a kiln in a corner of Leach's garden, and in 1913 gave him a signed "Denso" or inheritance of the Kenzan title. He thus became the Seventh Kenzan — the equivalent, in the world of ceramics, of an English Pope.

Leach became friendly with a young Japanese architect, Tomimoto, who had just returned from his studies in England. Tomimoto could not get a suitable job, so Leach persuaded him to join him in pottery. For ten years they continually



exchanged ideas, and held rival yearly exhibitions in Tokyo. They were encouraged by Soetsu Yanagi, editor of the magazine Shira Kaba, who later became Director of the National Craft Museum. Leach said it was these two men, and a third, the Japanese potter Shoji Hamada, who opened his eyes to the contemporary values of oriental art and life. Leach's pottery was well established as one of its leaders and making excellent pots. In 1940 Leach's most influential work, *A Potter's Book*, was published. In it he tried to clarify the position of the artist-craftsman in a machine age, and to pass on something of what he had learnt in Japan. The book led to an invitation to lecture and demonstrate across the United States. His second book, *A Potter's Portfolio* (1950), reviewed the pottery situation in Japan, illustrating an anthology of fine pots of all ages. In 1953 he was the prime mover of the first International Conference of Potters and Weavers at Darlington Hall, Devon. Dr Yanagi and Mr Hamada were the Eastern delegates, and subsequently lectured and demonstrated him in America and Japan for more than two years. Leach wrote of this period in a book of 1960, *A Potter in Japan*, 1952-1954. In 1966, in his eightieth year, he published his sprightly monograph on Kenzan. In May of that year he went out to Japan to receive from the Japanese government the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, an honour which delighted him.

Leach always thought of himself as a sort of messenger between East and West. He believed profoundly in their interplay. But he never doubted that the West had more to learn from the East than vice-versa. The East, he said, always put stress upon the inner, the West upon the outer, the material of life. Only by following of the Eastern way could the West hope to achieve "integration or wholeness in life, in art, in work". This great pioneer potter thought of his ceramics as the physical expression of a philosophy.

Later books were *Drama, Verse and Belief* (1973); *Shoji Hamada, Potter* (1976); *Bernard Leach: The Potter's Challenge* (1976) and *Beyond East and West, Memoirs, Portraits and Essays* (1978).

Leach was married three times, first, in 1908, to a cousin, Edith Muriel Hoyle, daughter of Dr William Hoyle, Director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff; secondly, in 1922, to Celia Cookes; and thirdly, in 1955, to the American potter Janet Darwell. By the first marriage there were two sons and three daughters.

Illustrated in such a way as to make one aware of his great affection for his adopted island. His graphic work included the illustrations of many-threes books by forty-four different authors, among whom, apart from Ernest Hemingway, R. M. Lockley, Ian Nisbet, Frances Pitt and Mary Priestley.

A major exhibition of his detailed drawings, together with pages from his innumerable sketch books, was held in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy in 1974, and there for the first time the public was able to see the importance of the work of Charles Tunnicliffe.

He was a large, cheerful country man, but a shy and a sensitive one. His approach to nature was definitely that of a naturalist, and would expect from a man brought up so close to the soil. In his later years he had to fight against his failing eyesight, but when lesser men would have given up, Tunnicliffe, because of his determination and dedication, continued to work every day in his studio overlooking the sea. His extraordinary precision might have deserted him but often, in its place, he attained a freedom that justified his struggle.

He married Winifred Wonnacott, a fellow student at the Royal College. She died in 1969. There were no children of the marriage.

Mrs Helen Bradley, an artist well known for her scenes of the North of England, of her

MR REYNOLDS STONE Gifted exponent of lettering

Mr Reynolds Stone, who died on June 23, 1979, was an outstanding designer and engraver of Roman letter forms on wood and stone. Born on March 13, 1905, son and grandson of a small west country printer in Taunton, he followed his father's and grandfather's trade at Merton College, Cambridge. He took his degree in history in 1930, and was then, at the suggestion of a Magdalene don who had been the assistant printer to the University, accepted by Walter Lewis as an unofficial apprentice in the University Press.

Standard and other Americans Francis Maynard and their own friends kept him busy. There were setbacks of sorts: in 1937 he was commissioned to engrave the Royal Arms for the Order of Service for the Coronation of King George VI. The had already engraved a bookplate for the then Princess Elizabeth, to be printed in Cambridge, but the possessors of the first edition of this most handsome document, designed by Morton, will not find Stone's engraving in it; he was asked, and Walter Lewis firmly refused, to wait a year longer, and to produce a previous and much inferior design. However, the soon-ordered reprint contained Stone's engraving.

The first book to contain the calligraphic engraved cartouches for which he became famous was the Nonesuch Press Shakespeare Anthology (1933), but he had already, in 1932, designed and engraved a large bookplate for Francis Maynard's Nonesuch Press, first used on a menu, which despite being almost his earliest published design, has no hint of immaturity. Many books and address-labels he engraved in the early 1930s are as perfect as any of his later work.

A chance meeting on a train from London to Cambridge with Eric Gill (Stone was carrying four sheets of Gill's lettering bought at the V & A) resulted in an invitation to stay at Gill's house at Piggott's for a productive fortnight: he had already discovered Bewick's wood engravings, in David's bookshop, and begun to engrave letters, and address-labels he engraved in the early 1930s are as perfect as any of his later work.

In 1939 he taught himself to cut letters in stone, and when commissions for memorial and other tablets increased, he took on and trained assistants, one of whom, Michael Harvey, is now a distinguished letterer in his own right.

He designed the 3d Victory

Stamp in 1946, the country's first five and ten-pound notes, the clock device to head the leader

of *The Times* in 1947, Royal Arms in the magazine of *The Times*, and the title of *The Times* in 1951, and in 1954, a type

face, *Minerva*, meant for display most succinctly.

Genius in world of fashion

Sir Norman Hartnell

Sir Norman Hartnell, KCVO, who died from a heart attack on June 8, four days before his 78th birthday, was the first fashion designer in this country to be knighted. While dancers, actors, popular singers and classical musicians were honoured as were those in many other branches of the arts, it seemed that fashion was not given the same recognition. Appropriately, Hartnell's honours came in with the New Year list marking the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II, to whom, and to whose family, so very many years of his talent and loyal craftsmanship had been devoted. He had been made MVO in 1953.

Norman Hartnell is thus indelibly associated with the public mind with the Royal ladies and with women who wanted to look like the Royal ladies. Their daintiness, needs, tastes, shapes and exigent schedules inevitably corralled his work. When so much was being written about the post-war generation of British designers, many of them sprung from the



Royal College of Art, it should be remembered that Hartnell in his early career owned every bit as much innovative flair and imagination. His great honour, however, was in following a brief for understanding a private client who is also a major public figure, for creating very fashion-conscious women into the hot public glare in clothes totally appropriate, comfortable, sufficiently glamorous and yet always commanding and credible: queens have to wear full evening dress at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Hartnell was first recognized

as a talent when, an undergraduate at Magdalene, Cambridge, he dressed a revue which caught the eye of "Coriolanus" Miss Minnie Hogg of the *Sweeney Standard* in 1922. He was the first English designer to win damages against a pirate, in the form of the designer Lucile, Lady Duff Gordon. He made Barbara Cartland's dress for her first wedding and he was the darling of the debutantes. The path was not easy. When he first showed in Paris in 1928 the "great Maibocher reported that he had never seen so many incredibly beautiful dresses so incredibly badly made."

With the help of his sister, Sir Norman established himself as a couturier and his break into Royal circles came with the Court. He married Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas Scott for her wedding in Gloucester, and he also dressed the bridesmaids, who included Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. In 1937 he provided the robes for the Maids of Honour at the Coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth and caused an international fashion sensation by dressing the new Queen in mourning for her mother, in white, not black or mauve, for her State visit to Paris. The French, recognizing a couturier when they saw one, awarded him Officier d'Academie in 1939.

Above all he will be remembered for spreading heaven's embroidery wrought with gold and silver light" under the eyes of the most women in the world. I also be recognized as who, while confine medium, provides a new vision to that. And a most kind and personality.

Professor Janey Ironside

Mrs Janey Ironside, sometime Professor of Fashion at the Royal College of Art, London, died on April 6 at the age of 60.

The daughter of a notable

Indian Civil Servant, she trained at the Central School of Arts and Crafts before the Second World War. Her undoubtedly gift for clothes design and shrewd eye for colour might never have made for her more than the enthusiastic reputation she enjoyed among friends and relations, who were always pressing her to make a fashion and an admiring

photographer, Janey (19)

Robin Darwell, Principal of the Royal College of Art, urged her to succeed Madge Garland as his second Professor of Fashion.

Illustrated in such a way as to make one aware of his great affection for his adopted island. His graphic work included the illustrations of many-threes books by forty-four different authors, among whom, apart from Ernest Hemingway, R. M. Lockley, Ian Nisbet, Frances Pitt and Mary Priestley.

A major exhibition of his detailed drawings, together with pages from his innumerable sketch books, was held in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy in 1974, and there for the first time the public was able to see the importance of the work of Charles Tunnicliffe.

He was a large, cheerful country man, but a shy and a sensitive one. His approach to nature was definitely that of a naturalist, and would expect from a man brought up so close to the soil. In his later years he had to fight against his failing eyesight, but when lesser men would have given up, Tunnicliffe, because of his determination and dedication, continued to work every day in his studio overlooking the sea. His extraordinary precision might have deserted him but often, in its place, he attained a freedom that justified his struggle.

He married Winifred Wonnacott, a fellow student at the Royal College. She died in 1969. There were no children of the marriage.

Mrs Helen Bradley, an artist well known for her scenes of the North of England, of her

work of Lowry, her pictures evoked the vanished world of her childhood, in Lancashire, with its day trips to Blackpool, its street markets, and trams. Like Lowry her style was naive and showed her pictures with small figures, her eye, perhaps, noticing and dwelling with love on details of clothing. Miss Carter's pink hats and ribbons, and her brothers sailors' suits. Nostalgia was present in her work more strongly than the element of social document; besides being a painter of the North she was also a recorder of the world of the child.

Helen Bradley did not start painting until she was over 60. She was born at Lees near Oldham and though she won a scholarship to Oldham art school at the age of 12 her period there was a period of escape from home influences rather than one of study. During the First World War she had her father sell small wares, riding round Oldham on a pony. In 1927 she married her husband, Tom, a textile designer. When they moved to London after the Second World War, Helen spent a good deal of her time looking in galleries and for a time worked in a studio overlooking the sea. Her extraordinary precision might have deserted her but often, in its place, she attained a freedom that justified her struggle.

But it was only after the couple moved back to North Lancashire that she began to paint in earnest. Her first exhibition was at Uppermill, not far from Lees, on her 65th birthday. Thereafter her reputation spread. The Mercury Gallery in London took an interest in her and with the appearance in 1971 of her book *Mrs Carter Wore Pink*, a series of two dozen paintings of scenes from her childhood, supported by a text by herself, her name became widely known.

Similar to, though perhaps less capable of harshness than

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Obituaries Supplement

Historical and political works from the universities

Professor E. R. Dodds

Professor Eric Roberton Dodds, sometime Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford and one of the foremost British Hellenists of the age, died on April 8 at the age of 85.

He was born in 1893 and educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and at University College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became an honorary Fellow.

After some years as a lecturer at Reading, he went in 1924 to be Professor of Greek at Birmingham. In his twos, when he had made his reputation as a scholar, he played an important part in the life of the university. He did much valuable work, for example, for the Association of University Teachers, which he later served as president.

It was in 1936 that he succeeded Gilbert Murray as Regius Professor at Oxford. For himself and for his wife, he had barely become accustomed to the new interrupted his work. It did however give him a chance to travel, for example, to China which fascinated him and gave him new imaginative perspectives. The period between his return to academic life and his retirement in 1960 was one of ever increasing success and authority. In it, he published three of his four major works of scholarship and enjoyed the affection and respect of a faculty in which he was, acknowledged leader and counsellor.

Dodds' first large and scholarly work, his edition of Proclus' *Elements of Theology* (1933, 1963), made his reputation as a thorough and exact textual critic, who yet kept his expertise in its place, as a tool to be used in the interpretation of something the world was reading. The work was received with enthusiasm by a few critics able to assess its quality; A. D. Nock concluded a review with the words: "Sceptics are suspect, but I cannot say in closing that I do not know any finer edition of a Greek book". Dodds' interest in Neoplatonism persisted; he had few peers in this difficult and demanding field. He was a friend of Plotinus' gifted translator, the Irish patriot Stephen MacKenna, whose *Journals and Letters* he published (1936), with a memoir that reveals his own cast of mind as well as his subjects. Nevertheless, his own publications on Neoplatonism, apart from the Proclus, were confined to two small volumes of *Selections* (1923) and some important articles in periodicals.

His other works were in what are generally reckoned more central departments of Greek scholarship: an edition of Euclid's *Elements* (1944, 1960), which is a model of consistency and elegance; a more elaborate edition of Plato's *Gorgias* (1959); and the original and stimulating *The Greeks and the Irrational* (1951), which was based on his Sather Lectures in the University of California. This is the book by which Dodds is best known beyond the "coupling of professed classical scholarship".

In his retirement he turned to the later ages of Greece, whose intellectual history he was so well qualified to interpret. *Pagan and Christian in an Age of Anxiety* (1965), based on his Wiles Lectures at Belfast, takes the key phrase in its title from his close friend W. H. Auden. It is a felicitous sketch of the religious and moral world of the second and third centuries, full of new and stimulating insights. Some very characteristic Dodds essays, not at otherwise accessible, were gathered in a volume (1973) that took its title from the very expressive *The Ancient Concept of Progress*, with which it opens.

Dodds' Greek studies, like those of Gilbert Murray in this, cannot be understood in isolation from his other interests and activities. His work stimulated his curiosity about the Greeks was the tension between their rationalism and their acceptance of the mysterious and unaccountable. This theme lends coherence to all his work, and has its counterpart in his own set of attitudes to the world. Physical research he was president of the society for Psychical Research in 1962-63; was a life-long interest: he brought it to the same mixture of scepticism, understanding and imagination which characterised his professional work.

Nor should it ever be forgotten that Dodds was a poet and a man of letters, linked by old friendship and common interests not only with Auden but with T. S. Eliot and Louis Macleice, indeed with a whole epoch of English poetry. It was special sadness in his later years that he survived Jacob Neice and Auden, both of whom had entrusted him with their literary remains. He had poet's sensitivity for words, and displayed it to a degree unusual among scholars, even in his most technical writing, incapable of banality, his style individual without being mannered. There is often something special about the braving of short notes, and to read his commentaries brings back the cadences of his magnificent Irish speech. His lectures always made the subject seem urgent, and his sense of the relevance of Greek to modern problems was always coming out. He was committed to his work on the origins by lecturing on it in

the early days of the war and sensing its special helpfulness for the central issues of our own day".

"Rebellious in youth, pacifist,

distinctly non-Christian, well to the left politically, Dodds held his opinions not as a party matter but as robust individualist. For himself and others, he professed no want of enlightenment, even at the cost of happiness. Everyone who met him in his later years had the sense that he had won this also and that his life-long devotion to intellectual honesty had borne fruit in a remarkable serenity of mind.

He and his wife, Anna Powell, whom he married in 1923, and who died, devotedly cared for, her many years at Old Mansfield.

In 1977, Dodds published the autobiography on which he had been working since his wife's death: *Missing Persons* perhaps renders other memoirs of its author superfluous. A book of great power, charm, and honesty, it was immediately successful. It gave him unexpected pleasure to be recognised in the street by those who had seen the smoothness of the cover and the awareness of the Duff-Cooper Memorial Prize for Literature for 1977 appropriately crowned an achievement which both made him known to a wider public and gave him much personal contentment.

The old system of election by rotation that brought Wheare to the Vice-Chancellorship in 1964, he had already played a large part in the establishment of the Commission which, under the Chairmanship of Lord Frank, began its inquiry into every aspect of the machinery of the University at the moment when Wheare's vice-chancellorship began. Wheare's own evidence to the committee constitutes a classic statement of the principles and virtues of academic self-government in its Oxonian manifestation and it was by reason of the committee's judgment in this case that Wheare was elected to the chair for which he had not applied. His new position gave him both opportunity and confidence. He took an active part in securing academic recognition for the history of science and himself lectured on the *Origins of Modern Science* (1948). He was a member of the *Cambridge Historical Journal* (until 1952), in both positions his wide sympathies and active mind served him well. 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Obituaries Supplement

Medicine, surgery, genetics, public health and conservation

Professor R. D. Teare

Professor R. D. Teare, FRCP, FRCPath, who died in the Isle of Man on January 17, at the age of 67, had held a high position with an equally high reputation in forensic medicine for many years. His reputation, perhaps, was particularly high among lawyers, which is the correct emphasis for an expert in this subject. Never flamboyant, he was thoroughness personified, and when he gave an opinion it was on the strict, understanding that it would stand up to the most searching cross-examination.

His somewhat reticent manner might suggest lack of confidence, but this was far from the case as many learned to their cost. Behind the quiet facade was a mind that could make itself up, and once this had been done, it was as firm as a rock. Equally typical was the interest he took in public affairs, as exemplified by his being a pioneer in urging the compulsory wearing of crash helmets by motorcyclists.

Robert Donald Teare was born on July 1, 1911. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and St George's Hospital, London, where he qualified in 1936. His first academic appointment was as lecturer in forensic medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and from here he proceeded in 1963 to Charing Cross Medical School where he spent the rest of his professional career, first as reader in forensic medicine and then as professor until he retired in 1975. When he was made Professor Emeritus he was also a lecturer at the Metropolitan Police College.

He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Pathologists, and in 1976 served as Master of the Society of Apothecaries. In his own specialty he had served in his time as President of the Medicolegal Society and of the British Association in Forensic Medicine. In 1964 he was a British Council Lecturer in Denmark.

He had also served for many years as President of the Medical Defence Union, where his sound advice was particularly appreciated, and a valuable stabilizing influence, during a difficult period as this country threatened to follow the example of the United States of America in soaring damages for alleged malpractice. The University of Sheffield made him an honorary LLD in 1977. He married, in 1937, Kathleen Agnes Gracey, who became a JP. They had three sons and one daughter.

Lord Inman

Lord Inman died on August 25 at the age of 87. His name will always be associated with the Charing Cross Hospital, London. When he joined the administrative staff soon after the First World War the hospital was deeply in debt and many of its wards were closed but by native shrewdness in financial matters and skilfully directed appeals he raised large sums of money so that by the time hospitals were "nationalized" he was able to "hand over" the hospital as a first-class going concern. Lord Inman became president on retirement of the hospital having previously been chairman.

He held a number of important posts in his career: a brief period as Lord Privy Seal in 1947; chairman of the BBC governors; chairman of the Central Board of Finance of the Church Assembly; and chairman of the Hotels Executive, British Transport.

All this stemmed from modest beginnings in Knaresborough, where he was born on June 12, 1892. His mother, a widow, had a job to make ends meet and keep her home together and young Philip Inman ran errands before he was ten and had a newspaper round. He had to struggle for an education but he surmounted all difficulties and finished up at Leeds University. Apart from his work for Charing Cross Hospital his financial and business acumen brought him success in the field of publishing in which he held directorships in several well-known houses. He wrote several books himself including an autobiography entitled *Going Back*. He was created a knight in demand as an examiner, and was awarded the Médaille

Prof Frank Wilkinson

Professor Frank Clare Wilkinson, CBE, died on August 22, at the age of 89.

He was honorary consultant dental surgeon, Eastman Dental Hospital, 1939-64; Dean and Director of Studies of Institute of Dental Surgery in British Postgraduate Medical Federation, University of London, and Director of Eastman Dental Hospital from 1950 to 1952 and Professor of Dental Surgery, London University, from 1952 to 1957.

Although Frank Wilkinson had retired for some years from full activity in the world of dental surgery he still retained a powerful influence by virtue of his immense contribution during his active professional life.

He was the direct successor of his famous Liverpool chief—Professor Gilmour—and he carried on the great work in dental education initiated by Gilmour.

He was probably the most experienced dental educationalist of his period, having held successively chairs in three different universities—Melbourne, Manchester and London.

Starting his career as one of the earliest graduates in dental surgery it ended by his being directly responsible for the training of a great number of men who now hold senior posts in dental education and hospital practice.

To those who worked with him there was always the feeling that "Frankie" knew precisely how dental education was going to develop and how he was going to see that it evolved as he considered it should do. He was a man of very strong and, at times, extremely dogmatic views, to which even his detractors had to agree reluctantly when nearly always correct. Quite early in his association the "Pof" always demanded complete loyalty from colleagues—there was no compromise—but in return one had freely available that vast store of wordly experience and shrewd judgment. He was a leader and he knew it, albeit a rough one, but he led only by example and enthusiasm.

Wilkinson was born in Cheshire on August 31, 1888, the son of Frank Wilkinson and was educated at Wallasey Grammar School and the University of Liverpool. After war service in the RAMC in France during which he was attached to the Liverpool Merchant's Mobile Hospital, he was appointed Senior Demonstrator in the University and held this post until 1923. Between 1925 and 1933 he was in Australia as Professor of Dental Science, Dean of the Faculty of Dental Science and Director of the Dental Research Department, University of Melbourne. He was also Principal of the Australian College of Dentistry. In 1933 he returned to north-west England as Professor of Dental Surgery, Dean of the Turner Dental School and Director of the Dental Hospital, Manchester University. In the Second World War he was a surgical specialist in the Emergency Medical Service. For seventeen years between 1933 and 1950 he was Director of the Maxillo-facial centre, North West Area.

Mr Norman Barrett

Mr Norman Rupert Barrett, CBE, FRCS, one of the leading thoracic surgeons of his generation, died on January 8 at the age of 75.

He was born in Adelaide on May 16, 1903, and educated at Eton, Trinity College, Cambridge (where he obtained a first in the Natural Science Tripos), and St Thomas's Hospital. He graduated in 1924 and proceeded to his MChir in 1930, having become FRCS in 1928. He was appointed CBE in 1957.

He joined the active

and was recognized as a thoracic surgeon to the Royal Navy and the Ministry of Social Security, and the presidency of both the Thoracic Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland (1962) and the Thoracic Society (1963). In 1963, he was visiting Professor of Surgery, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney. A further recognition of his international standing was his election as an honorary member of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery. He was much in demand as an examiner, and was awarded the Médaille

of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, London, Birmingham and Khartoum. In his own College he had also been an examiner, as well as member of council and Vice President, and at different times he delivered the Thomas Vicary Lecture and the Tudor Edwards Lecture. In addition, he had served on the council of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the General Medical Council. He was appointed CBE in 1968.

"Pasty," as he was known to his contemporaries (a nickname said to have been allotted to him at Eton on account of his ruddy complexion—which he did not retain in adult life), was a connoisseur who sampled life with circumspection. He was a difficult man to get to know, but under his somewhat austere, sarcastic (rather than cynical) manner was a brilliant intellect and a fundamentally sympathetic understanding of human nature with all its facets.

Dr Donald Hunter

Dr Donald Hunter, CBE, FRCP, who has died at the age of 80 was Consulting Physician to the London Hospital from 1927 to 1963. Hunter was best known as a teacher of medicine and as an expert in industrial toxicology.

He was born on February 11, 1888. He entered the London Hospital Medical College in 1915 but left it temporarily in 1918 to serve as a probationary surgeon, RNVR. An academic all-distinguished student, he qualified in 1920, took the London MD in 1922 and the MRCP (London) in 1923. A long series of house appointments lead to his becoming First Assistant to Lord Dawson of Penn.

In 1926 Hunter went as a Research Fellow to the Harvard Medical School and worked under Aub on lead poisoning, thus incidentally acquiring an interest in the metabolism of bone which was the subject of most of his early publications. He diagnosed the first parathyroid tumour successfully removed in England from one of his patients by A. J. Walton. He was appointed to the staff of the London Hospital in 1927, became an FRCP in 1929 and gave the Goulstonian Lectures in 1930. Twenty-seven years later he gave the Harveian Oration of the College and in the same year was awarded the CBE. He was well known as the author for many years of *Hutchinson's Clinical Methods*; as an examiner and as a great medical traveller on his own account and for over thirty years as an enthusiastic and shrewd judge. He was a leader and he knew it, albeit a rough one, but he led only by example and enthusiasm.

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He was made CBE in 1944, and was created CBE in 1946.

Dr Julia Bell

Dr Julia Bell, FRCP, died at the end of April, aged 100, applied her mathematical training to the study of medical statistics and, later, believing that a medical training would be advantageous, qualified when over 40. She worked at the Cancer Laboratory, University College, London, from 1920 to 1965.

She was born on January 28, 1879 at Sherwood, Nottinghamshire, and went to Girton College, Cambridge where she read Mathematics. About the time of the Tripos she had a breakdown in health and was granted an *aggravio*. Degrees were not granted when granted to women at Cambridge but she took her MA at Dublin. She worked at astronomy with A. R. Hinks at Cambridge for a few years until she decided to come to London and study the medical applications of mathematics with Karl Pearson at University College. A number of papers were published in which her name appears jointly and nearly all are on subjects connected with the human body. Her interest in this kind of work increased and she came to the conclusion that she would do it better if she had a medical training. She then joined the London School of Medicine for Women and St Mary's Hospital and took her "conjoint" in 1920, when she was over 40, and the MRCP in 1926. She was given her Fellowship of the College of Physicians for her research work.

She was for some years on the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council. Perhaps her best known work, among large output, was in connection with hereditary diseases and anomalies of the eye and nervous diseases and muscular development. She was awarded the Weldon medal and prize by Oxford University in 1941.

Dr Bell's intellectual brilliance was apparent from her work and to those who worked with her. All who had the privilege of knowing her will remember her quiet manner, her quiet charm, the combination of a rare frank but youthful appearance with silver hair, her affection and kindness and the persistence and determination with which she tackles the problems she did so much help to solve.

Sir Charles Symonds

Sir Charles Symonds, KBE, CBE, FRCP, Consulting Physician Emeritus for Nervous Diseases to Guy's Hospital and Consulting Physician Emeritus to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in Queen Square, died on December 7 at the age of 88. During the Second World War he acted as consulting neurologist to the Royal Air Force and held the rank of Air Vice-Marshal. Charles Putman Symonds was born on April 11, 1890, and of the late Sir Charles Symonds, MS, FRCS, surgeon to Guy's Hospital. He was educated at Rugby, New College, Oxford, and Guy's Hospital, and qualified in 1915. His medical training was interrupted by the First World War, during which he served in France, was wounded, and was awarded the Médaille

SIR CECIL WAKELEY

Leadership in high office



Sir Cecil Wakeley, KBE, CB, died on June 5. He was 87. With his death surgery in this country has lost one of its most colourful and lively personalities. Endowed with a magnificent constitution, he was a man of exceptional energy, who had the gift of imparting something of his enthusiasm to all who worked with him and for him. He was essentially a man of action, a good mixer who stood out in any company, and whose cheerful countenance and stimulating but brief conversation always made people feel the better for having been with him. He was a man of action who sired many years to enjoy them.

Cecil Pembrey Grey Wakeley was born at Rainham in Kent, the eldest son in a family of 12. His early school days were spent at King's School, Rochester, and were continued at Dulwich College, where he distinguished himself as a gymnast. He was a man of action who sired many years to enjoy them.

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Fame produced in film studios and on the stage

MISS MARY PICKFORD Self-made star's rise to world favour

Mary Pickford, one of the greatest stars of the silent screen and the last survivor from among the true founders of the American cinema, died on May 29 at the age of 86.

She was in many ways a paradoxical figure. Her public image was that of "the world's sweetheart", a cute, playful, wifely Mary with her famous blonde ringlets, bringing out the protective streak in every man and woman. And then, there was the private Mary, Pickford, the tough, shrewd, businesswoman who could and did strike terror into the hearts of the most hardened Hollywood executives and always got her own way. It was not by chance that she became the first star to go into production on her own behalf when, along with Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and D.W. Griffith, she founded United Artists (thereby inspiring the head of MCA to say: "So now the studios are taking charge of the asylums") and soon became one of the richest women in the world.

She was in every respect a self-made woman, living like or nothing in her early career to anyone else. She was born and raised in a theatrical family, her mother and father and her brother Jack all being professionals. Her real name was Gladys Mary Smith and she was born in Toronto, Canada, on April 8, 1893. She began acting in Canada at the age of five, playing Cisco Denver in *The Silver King*, and by the time she was nine she had become something of a child star in her own right, playing leading roles in plays like *The Little Red School House* and *The Fair Wedding*, as well as old standbys like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *East Lynne*. Naturally she and her family headed early to the nearest theatrical mecca, New York, where she made her debut playing Betty in *The Warrens of Virginia* at the Belasco Theatre in December, 1907. It was in New York that she and her family met another talented family, the Gishes, and Mary and Jack were virtually brought up with their near-contemporaries Lillian and Dorothy.

An important stage career seemed to be ahead of her, but in 1909 she had a momentous meeting with D.W. Griffith, who was at that time making one-reel film dramas at American Biograph on Long Island. He saw possibilities in the limelight 16-year-old, and cast her in a film called *The Lonely Villa*, a simple thriller to let them see the little sweetheart



of their dreams. Consequently most of her films showed her, for at least part of the time, as a teenager or even younger. She was never merely pathetic or namby-pamby: she was always a girl of spirit, with more than a touch of unmalicious mischief; she was resourceful, got into scrapes, could handle herself well, and a girl who was living in romance it was mostly of the almost childlike, peek-on-the-cheek-from-the-boy next-door variety. This was very much the kind of role she played in films like *Tess of the Storm Country*, *Caprice*, *Such a Little Queen*, *Behind the Scenes*, *Cinderella* and many more. But the key to her popularity, often forgotten in recent years when few of her films have been shown, was her comedy sense—her enormous charm came from the humorous element in her characterizations. Nor were they so stereotyped as it has been usual to suppose: she played as well in adult romances like *Mistress Mine* and even some oriental make-up films like *Madame Butterfly* (1915) as in more "typical" roles like *Rage*, *The Foundling* and *Hudda of Holland*.

In many of these films she was directed by the best directors then available—Maurice Tourneur, Cecil B. DeMille, Marshall Neilan and many others. She was the classic childhood role, such as *Poor Little Rich Girl*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* and *The Little Princess*. Off-screen Adolph Zukor, the head of Famous Players, was having more and more of his legendary discussions with the "iron butterfly" over how much she should be paid. Finally, when she turned down his offer of \$10,000 a week plus a \$250,000 bonus for her exclusive services, he had to let her go to First National for just over \$1 million for three features, and her third husband.

Already the talkie was on the horizon, and unlike many silent stars she, with her stage experience, made the transition without difficulty. Indeed, she won the first Oscar for a talkie role with her performance in

Coquette (1929), which even required her to have an illegitimate child. Audiences did not seem quite ready for this change in their childhood sweetheart; however, and her decision to leave United Artists: why she inquired, should they be making all this money for other people when they could be making it for themselves?

With United Artists, as one of the three owner-producers (the fourth partner was a director, Griffith); she was completely in charge of all her own films, selecting writers, directors, co-stars and laying down exactly how the film should be shot. For the first time ever under this dispensation nearly all the films were standard Pickford vehicles, superbly done: just the titles sum up their range—*Pollyanna*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, a new version of *Tess of the Storm Country*, *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall*, *Little Annie Rooney*, *Sparrows*. Only once did she miscalculate, with *Rosita* (1923), an historical romance for which she brought over the then great German exponent of such things, Ernst Lubitsch, to direct. Lubitsch was a lot less obedient than her other directors, and they did not get on. He seems to have been the only one who could stand up to her, apart from her regular cameraman, Charles Rosher, who had a potent weapon in that if she got too imperious he would just drop a filter or two and when she saw the way she looked on screen she would soon return to reason.

In her private life she had been married briefly and unsuccessfully to Owen Moore and, then, in 1920, to Douglas Fairbanks—a marriage which made her private life very public, since they were then both at the height of their Hollywood careers and, by thus teaming America's sweetheart with the great all-American hero, became the most famous and publicized couple in the world. Evidently little Mary was growing up and, practical as ever, she recognized the fact. In 1927 she bobbed her hair and made her first modern, completely single-handed, or at least the star system was invented round her—it was because of her that film-makers first fully realized the potency of star appeal in films. Also, through her immense business acumen and understanding of audience responses she helped to create the American cinema as we know it today, and was a trailblazer on the active involvement of stars in production. She was the last of the great originators, and her passing marks the end of an era.

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M JEAN RENOIR Masterpieces of cinema



M. Jean Renoir who died on February 12 in Los Angeles at the age of 84, was one of the outstanding figures of world cinema for nearly 40 years, and where many of his contemporaries flagged in their creative efforts or went down in critical esteem during the 1940s and 1950s, continued to grow in stature and make films surprising and unpredictable in everything except their enduring quality.

He was born in Paris on September 15, 1894, the second son of the painter Auguste Renoir. He early developed an interest in art, as might have been expected, and studied design before the First World War, specializing particularly in ceramics. He served in the French forces during the war, and shortly afterwards married the actress Catherine Hessling. In the early 1920s, while still working as a designer, he became interested in films, *Love Happy*, in 1930. In the 1930s she seriously considered a comeback as a librarian involved in a censorship controversy in *Storm Centre*, but decided against it and the role was played by Bette Davis. She sold out her stock in United Artists in 1951 and from then on lived quietly in retirement in Pickfair, the spectacular Hollywood mansion she and Fairbanks had built for themselves in the 1920s.

During her last years she became a recluse, allegedly because she wanted her fans to remember her the way she had been. But she was persuaded to return to her former residence to record all her films that she had control of, and so new

generations became acquainted at first hand with her remarkable talents through a series of special seasons of her films at the world's cinematheques and subsequently at regular theatres. In 1955 she published her autobiography, *Sunshine and Shadow*, and in 1977, after a long absence from the public eye, she made a filmed appearance on the Academy Award ceremony to receive a special award for her lifetime's participation in the film industry.

No one ever maintained that Mary Pickford was a great actress, or anything like it. But she was, which is far more important on screen, a great personality, unlike anyone else and quite inimitable, though in early years many tried. She invented the star system almost single-handed, or at least the star system was invented round her—it was because of her that film-makers first fully realized the potency of star appeal in films. Also, through her immense business acumen and understanding of audience responses she helped to create the American cinema as we know it today, and was a trailblazer on the active involvement of stars in production. She was the last of the great originators, and her passing marks the end of an era.

Renoir began to find his style more decisively at the beginning of the sound period, and succeeded from 1930 onwards in finding more often than not subjects which appealed to the public as well as to himself.

His first sound film, *Or Purge Bebe* (1930) scored a considerable success, and was followed by two more films with the same star, Michel Simon, *La Chième* and *Eoudou sauvé des Eaux*. The first was an effective variation on the theme of war, Renoir's reputation as a director intended for the first time, confirmed its very considerable merit but suggested that it was pro-humanity in general rather than specifically anti-war, gaining its strength from its penetrating study of human relationships.

An historical film, *La Marseillaise*, achieved an almost documentary effect with a subject

usually overwhelmed with romanticism and triumph, another Zola triumph. *La Bête Humaine*, led to his last French film before the war, *Le Régis du Jeu*.

Unlike the majority of French directors who settled in Hollywood for the duration of the war, Renoir settled down very happily, becoming more or less completely acclimated and continuing to make films as personal as anything he had made before. His first American film, *Swamp Water*, treated a native American subject with complete confidence and an interesting response to the new landscapes and new milieux provided by the story. Renoir followed it with a story of occupied France, *This Land is Mine*, for other producers, the most

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MANIFEST INJUSTICE

The Prime Minister's meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing today offers almost the last chance of avoiding a crisis at the European Community summit in Dublin at the end of the month. Scarcely anyone denies that Britain's contributions to the European budget are becoming increasingly unfair. Estimated at £100m for 1980 they would be just seven per cent above those of West Germany, which is roughly twice as rich as Britain. The absurdity is self-evident, and the Community is fact committed to remedying the injustices of this sort. Yet the French have been talking of reducing Britain's burden by no more than 'about a tenth'. The Germans are more sympathetic but do not want to get out of the French. The French position at Dublin will therefore be crucial.

Politically it may not be easy for the French and German governments to face their voters with a decision to fork out large quantities of money to Britain. There is a widespread feeling on the Continent that the British have brought their troubles upon themselves by not rising to the challenge of the European industrial markets and by importing so much food from outside the Community. With their much-cited North Sea oil the British, it is felt, should by now be able to pay their way under rules which were agreed during thestry negotiations and amended Britain's favour during Mr Wilson's renegotiation.

There are elements of truth in these arguments, which the British must face, but they do not greatly reduce the force of Britain's case today. In the first place it was assumed at the time of entry that agriculture would

FULL FEES FOR FOREIGNERS

The universities have several complaints about the Government's decision to remove from their grants all element of subsidy for the fees payable by foreign students starting with the new intake next autumn. Being taken unawares is not one of them. Higher education is a marketable commodity. This is a government which sets much store by the regulatory use of the market. It is also a government frantically looking for ways to cut its spending. The finger is pointing at foreign students. If the effect of this move which puts a current value of £3,500 a year on the cost of a university place on average, which is said by the vice-chancellors' committee to be a far higher fee than is charged anywhere else in the world) were to wipe out the foreign element in the student and postgraduate bodies of our universities—and in the polytechnics, for the same policy is to apply to them—it would indeed deserve the execration which academic persons are heaping on it. Foreign students make an important contribution to undergraduate life and postgraduate teaching and research. Their presence is confirmation that the world of learning, science and technology is essentially international. Their study in this country is also a factor in its foreign relations:

Westminster facilities, but let that worry nobody.

There would be a warm welcome for students in arms fighting the good fight in a foreign field, a readiness to consult, a determination to learn one from the other, and a promise that Westminster would keep the home fires burning. And it simply has not happened.

European MPs who are not on the dual mandate of members of the House of Lords go to Westminster, if they now bother to go at all, as 'strangers' on sufferance with no special facilities; and the Labour party, which now has no formal membership on offer, if Mr Du Cann and the 1922 Committee wait for inter-party agreement.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom's 81 European MPs are increasingly beginning to see that a substance for the Westminster connexion has been readily offered to them. Mrs Thatcher and her senior ministers are said to be treating approaches from European MPs exactly as they would treat approaches from Westminster MPs, and it is within my knowledge that a small reference to an MEP in *The Times* this week had the Foreign Office on the line to him before the paper had arrived in Strasbourg.

We could go further. The point is being reached when the European MPs do not particularly want to become involved with Westminster, they not only have a sense that they're not welcome, but that sooner or later the political strategy and tactics of Conservatives at Westminster and the European Democrats will on one issue after another begin to diverge.

The theory of common purpose sounded fine enough in the early days. During the summer Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the 922 Committee, attended a meeting of the 60-strong group of Conservative MEPs elected on June 7. He 'coined with good will' (I borrow the phrase from a Strasbourg informant), and dipped into the future to see a vision of two teams working in tandem for Mrs Thatcher, with no risk of misunderstanding of

Listening to Mr Du Cann, the Conservative European MPs, already inducted with their hands-free success in June 7, felt that the need had inherited the earth, or at any rate the part of the earth which saving the offered them an open invitation to an appropriate meeting of 1922 sub-committees. No, but admitted, there could be no special

account for a diminishing proportion of the budget—about forty per cent by now—whereas in fact it still accounts for seventy per cent. Britain, with its small agricultural sector, is therefore unfairly burdened, while not being compensated as much as expected by, for instance, the regional fund. Secondly, while it is true that Britain's industrial performance has been much worse than it should have been, Britain now has a government which is taking very considerable political risks to push through policies intended to remedy this. It also has a government which is fully committed to Europe. This should give our European partners pause for thought. They have been used to dealing with a divided Labour Government whose public postures were often dictated by its internal problems and whose arguments were therefore tempting to dismiss as tactical. Mrs Thatcher is not playing politics with Europe. She is trying to remedy a manifest injustice with the support of the entire country, including its most pro-European elements. If she fails there could be a genuine crisis in Britain's entire relationship towards the Community, leading very possibly to a wider look at the problem. One is that funds earmarked for the Community budget are expected to run out by 1981. The other is that when Greece, Spain and Portugal become members it will become increasingly absurd to try to perpetuate the agricultural policy.

Meanwhile Mrs Thatcher faces a tactical problem. She has the power to bring the Community to a grinding halt without actually breaching its rules. She merely has to block important decisions. France has done this when it felt its vital interests threatened. It would, however, be better for Britain to avoid wrecking tactics of this sort, at any rate until all else has failed.

The 'hump' as it came to be called is not quite the statistical deformity it was earlier expected to be, but it is still discernible. Yet the University Grants Committee has advised its constituents that they should plan for a reduced intake of home students in 1980 to meet the requirements of the new funding. A more competitive entry would be no bad thing. But now, the universities say, another thirteen per cent of their income is at risk by the withdrawal of grant in respect of foreign students. They can make good that income only by attracting an equivalent number of full-fee paying foreign students. That is a tall order for the Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, for instance, and some of the University of London schools where the proportion of foreign students is more than a third.

Equivalent in real terms of their 1979-80 grant. Even if level funding means the receipt of money commanding the same real resources (which in the universities' experience it does not), never quite make up for the ravages of inflation) they would not be getting enough to observe the Robbins commandment that higher education must be made available to all those qualified and anxious to receive it. The numbers of those falling within that description are rising and will continue to rise for a few years before beginning to fall.

The 'productivity' mentioned no less than 46 times in the leader article is idolized and venerated as an end in itself. But, like all sacred cows, the idea is more powerful than the reality. 'Productivity' is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end.

Never once does the article actually analyse the difference between the means to an end and the end in itself and what we should be so wed to the God of 'productivity'. Is this because by talking about 'productivity' one avoids using the less savoury expression 'profitability'? To a large extent 'profit' has become a dirty word in this decade but *The Times* should know better than to try to fool its readers by talking about 'productivity' when in fact it means 'profitability'.

For isn't this in fact 'the end' and the driving force behind most commercial decisions and in particular the Thomson Organisation's desire to introduce new technology and streamline the printing industry?

But what really saddens a life-long reader of *The Times* is the leader article's totally illogical assertion that 'increased productivity means more jobs'. Increased productivity may well mean bigger and better profits but that does not *ipso facto* mean more jobs. It may lead to more jobs, given good management and a progressive approach to society and the need to create jobs. Alternatively it can mean an increasing amount of our national wealth going to buy holiday villas in the Dordogne and an increasing preoccupation by the upper income brackets with bigger and better profits through new technology at the expense of people, man's essential dignity, and the need to work.

The fallacy of *The Times* leader here is the fact that increased 'productivity'—a euphemism for 'profitability'—is distrusted by the unions because they believe that British management, epitomized by the present Conservative Government, no longer cares about jobs, the dole queue and the less well off. The present Conservative Government's blind faith in market forces, free collective bargaining and increased profitability will perpetuate a class-ridden society where the weakest goes to the wall and people are forgotten in a blind rush for increased 'productivity' and new technology.

Politically, with the passing of time the present gold, amber, and uncrossing blood which seems to be running through the veins of *The Times* will be replaced by a warmer, more caring and more logical life force. I remain a hopeful and expectant reader.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET COODE

33 St Mary Abbots' Court,
Warwick Gardens, W1.

November 13.

Yours sincerely,
HERB GREER

Film Rights Ltd,
113-117 Warwicks Street, W1.

November 13.

Offering these home thoughts from abroad, I am moved to pass judgment on the new Parliament and on the British representation within it. The European Parliament is not of course a legislature nor does it sustain a government. Commissions with Westminster are absurd. But it is a forum with influence, if with severely limited powers, and for those of us who have spent half a lifetime in a very old and experienced Westminster House, it is increasingly fascinating to see a young parliament evolve.

The case for the Westminster connexion seems to me to be stronger than ever. Lord Greenwood and his committee argued it would be offered them an open invitation to a strong appropriate meeting of 1922 sub-committees. No, but admitted, there could be no special

Professor Blunt and patriotism

From Mr David Green

Sir, Patriotism may be out of vogue, but this is going too far

Three of your correspondents (November 17) bemoan the treatment of Professor Blunt. Their objectivity and rationality may indeed need to be somewhat obscured by their declared bonds of friendship or professional association (culturally speaking, rather than in the secret world).

Friendship presents the Professor, nobly driven by some ingenuous passion acquired in the twenties and thirties, as being unfortunate enough to have his past actions interpreted as treachery. From Red Square they might appear heroic; from Connaught Square they do not.

The Government is also castigated for not having kept its side of the bargain—immunity from prosecution and from publicity. Fortunately the country is still free enough to let the government at least stir up some patriotic feelings in the general public.

There are other reasons for a wider look at the problem. One is that funds earmarked for the Community budget are expected to run out by 1981. The other is that when Greece, Spain and Portugal become members it will become increasingly absurd to try to perpetuate the agricultural policy.

The art student supporters go further. Their amazing sense of values is best summarized by your correspondent's, Mr Jacobs' description of Professor Blunt's secret past as "a minor and ultimately irrelevant aspect of his life".

How complacent are we British!

Professor Blunt is not only a self-confessed Russian spy, has not only

placed the Queen in a position of considerable personal embarrass-

ment, but even held a high post in some branch of the secret service during the 1940s—a period when a Russian spy could have arranged untold setbacks and disasters for this country. Remember the Albanian expedition.

Professor Blunt was a traitor. The fact that he has since done good service to the art world gives him no moral immunity for that. The admirable mind tends to boggle at it how, all those years ago, he managed to elude a prison cell or an iron cage, and even to win some sitting over there thinking about cricket. Luckier, too, than traitors from our more spirited past. They did not merely lose their knighthoods, they lost their heads.

Some sort of peace and obscurity must now be the Professor's best hope. His supporters' shallow words in your columns cannot remove the stain of treason. But

the recent petition presented to the General Synod predictably provoked abusive reaction from few who confuse their own collective congregation with the generality of people in whom the Church of England exists to minister. One or two of the speeches in the recent Session of Synod might have come from the lost and unspeakable speeches of Artful the Hun.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS PETRIBURG:
House of Lords.
November 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, The Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, and her friends (November 14) will find an innumerable multitude, including myself, to join company with them among the people of the parishes of England.

The remedy for the creeping disease of the Book of Common Prayer and the Authorized Version lies with the Parochial Church Councils.

The recent petition presented to the General Synod predictably provoked abusive reaction from few who confuse their own collective congregation with the generality of people in whom the Church of England exists to minister. One or two of the speeches in the recent Session of Synod might have come from the lost and unspeakable speeches of Artful the Hun.

They should remember that, like even the Pope of Rome, they are "servants of the servants of God". More practically, it should be made clear to every congregation that Series 3 is an alternative version, and that it should be allowed to exercise a petty authoritarianism over their laity.

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Yours faithfully,
J. P. KENYON,
Department of History,
University of Hull.
November 15.

Nunc Dimitis, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace/ According to thy word", into "Lord now you let thy servant go in peace/your word has been fulfilled", convicts himself of the most appalling insensitivity amounting to heretical myopia. And this is only one of many atrocities committed.

It is perhaps not surprising that, at a time when the clergy of the Church of England have less public influence on the counsels of the nation than at any previous time in our history, they should attempt to exercise a petty authoritarianism over their laity.

They should remember that, like even the Pope of Rome, they are "servants of the servants of God". More practically, it should be made clear to every congregation that Series 3 is an alternative version, and that it should be allowed to exercise a petty authoritarianism over their laity.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. KENYON,
Department of History,
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November 15.

From Canon George Brett

Sir, The Book of Common Prayer is designed for the use of the Common People, and not for your correspondents' use to imply exclusively for intellectuals or even for the Conservative Party at Prayer.

The purpose of worship is to help us to get through to God, not to preserve culture, language or even our national heritage.

Manifestly the Authorised Version and the 1662 Book of Common Prayer have failed to appeal to the masses as a means of communication. Therefore an alternative must be found. It is far more important to preserve and restore the faith than a cultural heritage.

About four years ago I asked my Mother, who in the village where I was then inhabitant, whether they preferred 1662 or Series 3. Unhappily she said "Series 3". I asked them "Why?" They said: "We understand what we are talking about [it's more meaningful] and we are able to participate more."

This, I believe, is the verdict of the common people and will be increasingly so.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BRETT,
7 Seend Stocks,
near Melksham,
Wiltshire.
November 14.

From the Reverend Robert Lloyd

Sir, Is the worship of a living Church to be directed towards the word or to the Word?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LLOYD,
Rector of Charlham,
Chartham Rectory,
Kent.
November 14.

From the Secretary of the Victorian Society, and others

Sir, On November 19 an appeal is to be launched to raise the £1m needed to help train, equip and send the British Olympic team to the Games next year. This will cover both the events in Moscow and the Winter Games at Lake Placid in the United States.

Contrary to what many people assume, the Government does not undertake this very considerable cost. This is the responsibility of the British Olympic Association, governed as it is by a loose spirit which participates. We believe that this is in keeping with the true Olympic ideal and it is certainly best for sport.

To be selected to represent one's country in the greatest worldwide gathering of sportsmen is a considerable achievement in itself. We must ensure that our team has every opportunity to compete in their top form against the best in the world, and that is why the success of this appeal is so important.

We ask everyone of good will to give it their support.

Yours faithfully,
RUPERT NEVILLE,
DENIS FOLLOWS,
ANTHONY TUKE,
British Olympic Appeal,
12 John Prince's Street,
London, W1.
November 15.

Finally, the building is in surprisingly good order. During the inquiry it was estimated that essential repairs could be carried out for well under £15,000: yet Mr Brudenell has said that demolition and ancillary work will cost him between £22,000 and £35,000. There are, therefore, no economic grounds for the inspector's decision.

Firstly, the building is a grade I building, and this listing applies to the whole house, and not just to the main part of it.

Secondly, the Historic Buildings Council's refusal to grant aid seems to have been taken as sufficient reason to demolish—a dangerous precedent when the council's funds are limited and its deliberations not made public.

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The ballroom, equipped with the family's collection of Crimean memorabilia, and possibly material from elsewhere, would be a great draw for visitors, and would easily pay its way—particularly if the house were open more than the present 17 days a year.

Is it now too late for the owners of Deene Park, and perhaps the BBC, to reconsider their decisions and to save a building which is, historically and architecturally, of national rather than merely local interest?

Yours faithfully,
HERMIONE HOBHOUSE,
Secretary of the Victorian Society.

GERVASE JACKSON-STOPS,
CLIVE ASLET.

JOHN HARRIS,
JOHN MARTIN ROBINSON,
1 Priory Gardens,
Bedford Park, W4.

November 15.

Christian names in 1978

From Mr Peter Smith

Sir, James and Victoria, the names most frequently chosen by readers announcing the births of their sons and daughters in *The Times* in 1978 (November 15), mean "follower of" and "conqueror" respectively.

Bearing in mind that Victoria had risen to first place from fifteenth in 1977 could this be further indication of the liberation of women, or are there alternative reasons?

Yours truly,
PETER SMITH.

Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Stock markets

FT Ind 407.9
FT Gilt 64.49

Sterling

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Index 69.4

Dollar

Index 86.9

Gold

\$39.5 an ounce

3-month money

Interbank 17.4 to 17.4

Euro-\$ 154 to 154

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

JK insurers ace £10m bill for ships collision

The London marine insurance market expects claims of over £m as a result of the collision at Thursday between a Romanian supertanker and a Greek freighter outside Istanbul harbour.

All but three of the 54 crew aboard the independents are reported to have died. Yesterday a ship was still burning and leaking oil after breaking in two.

Fire on board the freighter "Troy" was put out, although a ship was badly damaged. The independent was carrying 10,000 tons of crude oil from Libya to Romania.

International Freight sale may be dropped

The Government may have abandoned plans to sell off National Freight Corporation for lack of willing buyers, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr Roy Jenkins, Transport Secretary, said it would be "wonderful" for NFC to come on to a market because there is no room for that sort of business in the hands of the state. But in transferring the NFC to private ownership in one piece, the Government could face a serious difficulty in persuading people to buy shares in a company of doubtful profitability.

Over BNOC role plays Hutton field

Our Energy Correspondent A decision to develop the oil field situated on the continental shelf, north of the Shetlands is being delayed by disagreement over the operation. Content of the called "American B" document which was to be agreed before permission to develop given.

hotton cash aid
Cash aids to boost jobs in the economy of North Wales II exceed the £15m announced last week, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said. An extra £15m had been allocated to the Welsh Development Agency which could provide extra jobs.

Merger claim denied

Senior partners of stockbrokers Hounds & Smithers, Ackroyd & Smithers, yesterday both vigorously denied recent reports that their firms are discussing a merger.

Inland faces slump

Finland's economic boom will run down next year after a 5 per cent growth of the gross National Product projected for this year, the Research Institute of Finnish Economy said in its economic forecast. This year's growth of GNP—the biggest since 1972—is expected to slow down to about 3 per cent in 1980.

National Savings rise

Provisional returns for October show National Savings receipts of £280.4m and repayments of £167.7m, both including accrued interest. The £1 increase of £122.7m brings a total sum administered by the Department for National Savings to £12,327m.

Oil shortage

Italy risks being short of oil next year, equivalent to a third of its annual requirements. The main reason is the increasing difficulties facing the smaller, independent firms.

NEB and Sir Keith Joseph meet today in final attempt to settle R-R wrangle

By Peter Hill and David Fallon

Sir Leslie Murphy, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, is to meet Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, today in a final attempt to resolve the struggle with Sir Kenneth Keith, Rolls-Royce chairman, over the future of the aero-engine company.

Sir Keith is expected to make a statement to the Commons, possibly tomorrow, outlining the Government's decision on whether Rolls-Royce is to be wound up by the NEE or, as Sir Kenneth is insisting, reports directly to the Department of Industry.

Directors of the NEE met on Friday when, it is understood, they reiterated their decision to resign en masse if Rolls is taken away from the board.

Sir Leslie will be accompanied by his senior officials. They will hear from Sir Keith the views of the Cabinet committee which has been set up on Rolls. In addition to Sir Keith, the committee includes Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

The most likely successor to Sir Kenneth, who has said he will retire next year, is Sir

Frank McFadzean, former chairman of Shell and British Airways. He has made clear to the Government that he would only take the job if Rolls reports directly to the British market.

The NEE believes there are several other strong candidates for the chairmanship who would be willing to work with the board, retaining overall responsibility.

In the background to the wrangle is Sir Arnold Weinstock, chief executive of General Electric Company, who is interested in taking over at least parts of the aero-engine company.

GEC had a series of discussions with the department in last summer, centred on the possibility of buying R-R's industrial and marine engine division, which accounts for about 10 per cent of its business.

Sir Arnold believes this would integrate well with GEC's power generation business, and would eliminate the competition between the two companies in the export field.

Sir Arnold said yesterday that talk had been held "on and off" with Rolls for several years. "After the new Government was elected and the question of rearrangements and what would happen to the NEE came up, it was quite natural

that our interest would be revived."

A merchant bank was commissioned by the department to examine the financial implications of a much wider link between the two companies, but Sir Arnold said that he was not aware of any study he made at the moment.

At the time, Sir Arnold held several weeks ago and Sir Arnold said he was not aware of any plans for a wholesale merger of the two companies.

Industry sources said last night that Sir Arnold was only interested in taking over Rolls on a risk-free basis. Because of the need for large investment funds to develop new engines, this rules out any deal at least until Rolls starts earning substantial profits.

This stage is unlikely to be reached until the mid-1980s. The talks with Sir Arnold were initiated by Sir Kenneth about two years ago when Rolls was in need of substantial funds for future engine development. However, it was recognized that the funds could only come from the Government.

Rolls is now much healthier—although it still needs big investment—with the latest derivative of the RB-211 engine being chosen to power the new Boeing 757 short-haul jet.

Ford has written off BL as a serious competitor and has decided to channel most of its efforts to combat the increasing strength of importers in the British car market.

While BL's share of the home market has been steadily declining, overseas manufacturers—particularly European companies—have been making inroads. Ford has now decided that BL's internal difficulties are so great that the real threat comes from the likes of Renault, Volkswagen, Audi, Fiat and Datsun.

Mr Paul Roots, Ford's employee relations director, told union leaders in his reply to their pay claim: "We have to match our overall performance not against BL Cars, as you do, but against the other much more powerful international companies with whom we are in direct competition."

Last month Renault's share

of the new car market in the United Kingdom was 5.54 per cent which brought its share for the first 10 months of the year to 5.26 per cent, compared with 4.27 per cent in the same period last year.

By the second quarter of this year Renault's polyester staple was taking 4.8 per cent of the British market compared to only 0.9 per cent last year; the American share of the

Ford is also looking up its shoulders at the French, whose Citroen and Peugeot models have increased their market penetration along with the recently-acquired Chrysler which is slowly being nursed back to health.

Ford last month imported more than 55 per cent of the cars it sold in this country and so far this year the United States company's imports have been hovering around 50 per cent. This is the result of poor productivity in its British factories. The Halewood assembly plant on Merseyside has hit its production targets only five times in the last three months and the plant at Dagenham, Essex, achieved its schedule only six times during 1979.

The company relies heavily on sales to businesses. Ford told the unions that these now account for a staggering 70 per cent of its sales and it is apprehensive about the effects that tight cash controls will have on its profit margins and reduced profit margins will have on fleet managers' buying programmes.

BL car sales in France

have increased by 16.5 per cent so far this year, the company said.

Spreading the improvement

has been the Rover saloon range which has recorded a three-fold sales increase.

Ford 'write off' BL as serious competitor

The European Commission is expected this week to propose curbs on the sharp rise in imports of low cost man-made fibres from the United States into the EEC.

The imports are expected to be discussed today in Washington during consultations between the EEC and the American Government and on Wednesday during a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels.

The man-made fibre industry in Britain and Italy will watch the discussions closely because they have been hit hardest by the American imports.

EEC producers have argued that United States manufacturers have benefited unfairly from low feedstock prices arising from the Carter Administration's differential oil and gas pricing policy. The United States is alleged to have maintained its price advantage by restricting exports of naphtha to Europe.

Import penetration of various key products into Britain has increased dramatically this year. American penetration of the market for polyester filament rose to 14.8 per cent in the second quarter of this year from 7.1 per cent in 1978 and only 3.9 per cent in 1977.

By the second quarter of this year the United States polyester staple was taking 4.8 per cent of the British market compared to only 0.9 per cent last year; the American share of the

Ford is also looking up its shoulders at the French, whose Citroen and Peugeot models have increased their market penetration along with the recently-acquired Chrysler which is slowly being nursed back to health.

Ford last month imported more than 55 per cent of the cars it sold in this country and so far this year the United States company's imports have been hovering around 50 per cent. This is the result of poor productivity in its British factories. The Halewood assembly plant on Merseyside has hit its production targets only five times in the last three months and the plant at Dagenham, Essex, achieved its schedule only six times during 1979.

The company relies heavily on sales to businesses. Ford told the unions that these now account for a staggering 70 per cent of its sales and it is apprehensive about the effects that tight cash controls will have on its profit margins and reduced profit margins will have on fleet managers' buying programmes.

BL car sales in France have increased by 16.5 per cent so far this year, the company said.

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SELECTED MARKET TRUST LIMITED

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

on behalf of the Company

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION Participating Shares at £10 per share

The Subscription Lists for the Participating Shares now being offered will open at 10.00 a.m. on 22nd November, 1979 and will close on the same day as soon after 10.00 a.m. as the Company may decide.

Directors
DANIEL LAURENT MANUEL SALEM, 105 Mount Street, London W.1. (French)
(Chairman).
(Director of S. G. Warburg & Co. International Holdings Ltd.).
EVERT KLAZINUS den BAKKER, Schiekade 130, Rotterdam, Netherlands. (Dutch).
(Chairman of the Executive Board of Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.).
RICHARD OLIVER BERNAYS, 111 Blenheim Crescent, London W.11.
(Director of Warburg Investment Management Limited).
GARETH KIRKHAM du PRE, Beacon Hill, St. Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands.
(Chartered Accountant).
REGINALD ROBERT JEUNE, O.B.E., Langley House, St. Saviour, Jersey, Channel Islands.
(Solicitor of the Royal Court of Jersey).
JOHNS. LEVY, 895 Park Avenue, New York 10021, U.S.A. (U.S.A.).
(Director of A. G. Becker Incorporated).
WOLFGANG KURT REUTER, 6380 Bad Homburg v.d.H., Gueldensoellerg 44, Germany.
(German).
(President of Union-Investment-Gesellschaft n.b.H.).

Directors (Continued)
ANDREW REEVE WALDRON SMITHERS, Higham Hall, Nr. Rochester, Kent.
(Deputy Chairman of Warburg Investment Management Limited).
SERGE VARANGOT, 1 Rue Dumont d'Urville, 75116 Paris, France. (French).
(Directeur Général Adjoint of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas S.A.).
BURTON JOSEPH WEISS, Grandview Road, Skillman, New Jersey, 08558, U.S.A. (U.S.A.).
(Director of Warburg Investment Management International Limited).

Secretary
WILLIAM ERNEST RICHARDSON, A.I.B.
Manager and Registrar
WARBURG INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT JERSEY LIMITED,
7 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Investment Adviser
WARBURG INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED,
St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London, EC2P 2DL.

Bankers
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., 30 Gresham Street, London, EC2P 2EB.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. (JERSEY) LTD., 7 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 13 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Receiving Bankers
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, New Issues Dept, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2P 2B.
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 13 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Advisors
COOPERS & LYBRAND (Chartered Accountants), La Motte Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Solicitors
In Jersey: MOURANT du FEU & JEUNE, 16 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
In England: LOVELL, WHITE & KING, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1A 2DY.

Stockbrokers
JAMES CAPEL & CO., Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1BQ.

Registered Office: 7 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

INTRODUCTION
The abolition of Exchange Controls provides a new opportunity for United Kingdom investors to diversify their portfolio by investment in overseas markets. The Directors of Selected Market Trust Limited ("the Fund") believe that the Fund provides a convenient means of doing so, combining flexibility to invest on a world-wide basis with the backing of specialised advice.
The Fund was incorporated in Jersey on 16th October, 1979, to provide a means of investing in a managed portfolio of international securities. Up to 2,500,000 in Participating Redeemable Preference Shares ("Participating Shares") of the Fund are being offered for subscription at £10 per share (inclusive of the preliminary management charge of 25p per share). The Fund has similar open-ended characteristics to a unit trust in that it can issue and redeem its Participating Shares at prices based on its net asset value.
The procedure for application is set out above the application form at the end of this Prospectus. Acceptance of applications will be conditional on listing being granted for Participating Shares by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Dealings are expected to commence on Friday, 23rd November, 1979.

Future subscriptions and redemptions, at prices based on the net asset value of the Fund, will be permitted on Friday, 7th December, 1979, and thereafter monthly at regular monthly intervals. Participating Shares will also, subject to listing being granted, be traded on The Stock Exchange.

The Directors consider the Fund suitable for investment both by tax-paying individuals and companies and by approved pension funds and restricted charities.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

The Directors believe that the abolition of Exchange Controls, and in particular the elimination of the investment currency premium, has reinforced the case for the inclusion of overseas investments in portfolios of residents of the United Kingdom, either directly or through the medium of a vehicle such as the Fund. The faster rate of growth shown by many countries when compared with the United Kingdom gives scope for higher returns to be obtained from international investment. Diversification into foreign markets also avoids the risks inherent in concentrating an entire portfolio in United Kingdom securities. The Fund enables investors to achieve this diversification simply and without involving themselves in the complexities of overseas investment and currency management.

Successful investment in overseas countries requires specialised knowledge and research. The Fund will be well placed in this respect, having available on a day-to-day basis advice from Warburg Investment Management Limited ("the Investment Adviser") on currency management and on investment opportunities in all major overseas markets. It will also be able to rely on the Investment Adviser's experience of the technical problems and characteristics of the markets involved.

In order to be able to respond to investment opportunities as they arise, the Directors will be free to invest the assets of the Fund without restriction either on a geographical or a sector basis (including the United Kingdom fixed interest and equity markets). They will, however, ensure that the investments of the Fund do not exceed the limits stated under "Limits on Investments" below. Investments will be selected in the light of assessments of changing market prospects and currency considerations. The Directors attach great importance to currency management in all its aspects and will hold cash in whatever currencies they consider appropriate.

The Directors will aim to achieve maximum capital appreciation consistent with security, rather than high income yields, but will follow a policy of full distribution of income.

MANAGER AND INVESTMENT ADVISER

Warburg Investment Management Jersey Limited ("the Manager") is resident in Jersey, and has been appointed manager and registrar of the Fund under the terms of a Management Agreement dated 19th October, 1979.

The role of the Manager is to administer the Fund's affairs and to implement the policies and rules by the Board of Directors. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser, which provides investment advice to the Manager under the terms of an Investment Adviser's Agreement dated 19th October, 1979. The Investment Adviser is a principal investment management subsidiary of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., which is a member of the Accepting House Committee and has subsidiary or associated companies or representative offices in major financial centres.

The Investment Adviser has funds under management in excess of £1,800 million and is adviser to other funds managed by the Manager, including Common Market Trust Limited, specialising in European securities, and Transatlantic Market Trust Limited, specialising in North American securities.

Further details of the appointments of the Manager and of the Investment Adviser are given under "Material Contracts" below.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES

The Manager will be entitled to a monthly fee at the rate of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. of the net asset value of the Fund (corresponding to 1 per cent. per annum). The Manager will pay the fees of the Investment Adviser and the expenses of issuing this and any further prospectuses.

In addition to the Manager's monthly fee, the Fund will bear its own administrative charges, including audit fees, legal fees, safe custody charges, bank charges, the fees of a custodian, if one is appointed, and Jersey stamp duty on any increase in its authorised capital.

If the Fund invests in the securities of any other fund from which S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. or any of its subsidiaries receives a management or advisory fee, the Manager will waive all or part of its own management fees attributable to those funds.

There are no service agreements between any of the Directors and the Fund, but each Director will receive a fee of £1,000 per annum until otherwise determined pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Fund. The Manager is entitled to a preliminary management charge equal to 25p per Participating Share payable pursuant to this Prospectus and thereafter to 1 per cent. of the subscription price (determined as described under "Subscription and Redemption Prices" below) of each Participating Share issued or transferred to satisfy an application. The preliminary management charge may be reduced for large subscriptions. The Manager may pay commission or remittance on subscription.

DIVIDENDS AND TAXATION

It is the intention of the Directors that all the net income of the Fund will be distributed to the holders of Participating Shares. The Fund will not distribute capital profits by way of dividend. The investment income of the Fund will be received after deduction of withholding taxes (if any) in the country of origin.

The Fund will be treated in Jersey as a "Corporation Tax Company" and as such will be subject in Jersey only to Corporation Tax, currently at the flat rate of £100 per annum. There is no withholding tax on distributions by the Fund to any holder of Participating Shares not resident in Jersey for tax purposes. The Fund is not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

There is no capital gains tax in Jersey, nor are there any taxes upon capital or capital transfers either *inter vivos* or on death. No stamp duty is levied in Jersey on the transfer or redemption of shares in the Fund.

Holders of Participating Shares who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes will, depending on their individual circumstances, be liable to the United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax on dividends paid by the Fund. Holders (other than those holding shares as dealing stock, who are subject to different rules) who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom will, unless exempt, be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax in respect of gains arising from the disposal or redemption of Participating Shares.

Participating Shares beneficially owned by persons domiciled outside the United Kingdom are excluded property for the purposes of capital gains tax (subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the Finance Act 1975, as amended, which treat certain non-domiciled persons as domiciled in the United Kingdom for the purposes of that tax).

Clearance under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (which relates to cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) has been given by the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue in relation to the issue and redemption of Participating Shares.

The Directors have been advised by leading counsel that the provisions of Section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, which may, in certain circumstances, render individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom liable to tax, are unlikely to be applied in respect of investments in the Fund.

FUTURE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PARTICIPATING SHARES

Participating Shares will be available for subscription on the first business day after each Valuation Day. Applications received by the Manager at 7 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands by noon on any Valuation Day will be satisfied at prices based on the net asset value of the Fund on that Valuation Day.

Valuation Days will normally be the first Thursday in each month (or, if that is not a business day, the next following business day).

The minimum amount to be invested will be £1,000, the right being reserved to reject any application or to accept it in part only.

The Manager will be entitled to satisfy applications for the issue of Participating Shares by purchasing and reselling Participating Shares in respect of which a request for redemption has been received.

REDEMPTION OF PARTICIPATING SHARES

Shareholders wishing to redeem their holdings of Participating Shares in whole or in part should send their Share Certificates to the Manager, with the request for redemption on the back duly completed. Provided that notice of redemption is received by noon on any Valuation Day, the shares will be redeemed on the following business day, and a cheque in sterling for the amount payable on redemption will be despatched within fourteen days thereafter. The Fund will not be obliged to satisfy a request for redemption if the holder would thereafter have a balance of less than 100 Participating Shares.

SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION PRICES

Future subscription prices of Participating Shares will be based on the net asset value of the Fund. This will be calculated on an "offer" or "bid" basis (as explained under "Net Asset Value Per Participating Share" below) dependent on whether, on the relevant Valuation Day, the number of Participating Shares to be issued equals or exceeds the number to be redeemed, or the number to be redeemed exceeds the number to be issued. The amount payable on subscription for each Participating Share will comprise the net asset value per share and any fiscal charges arising from the issue of the share and the documents of title, to which will be added a preliminary management charge of up to 25 per cent. to be received by the Fund on behalf of the Manager, the total being rounded up to the nearest penny.

The redemption price of a Participating Share will be calculated by ascertaining the net asset value per share in the same way as for the calculation of the subscription price and rounding down to the nearest penny fraction of a penny in the resulting sum.

The subscription and redemption of Participating Shares may be suspended if, for any reason, the Directors are unable to determine the value of the Fund's investments or if it is not reasonably practicable for investments to be sold.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Jersey in January, February or March 1980 and subsequent years, at least 21 days' notice being given in writing to shareholders.

INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders will be sent audited annual accounts (which will be prepared as at the last Valuation Day in November 1980 and each subsequent year) and unaudited half yearly accounts.

The value and redemption prices of Participating Shares calculated as at each Valuation Day will be published in the Financial Times. These may differ from the prices quoted on The Stock Exchange, which will also be published in the Financial Times.

FURTHER INFORMATION

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report received by the Directors from the Auditors of the Fund:

The Directors
SELECTED MARKET TRUST LIMITED.

Selected Market Trust Limited ("the Fund") was incorporated on 16th October, 1979 and has not yet traded. No accounts of the Fund have been made up and no dividends have been paid.

Yours faithfully,
COOPERS & LYBRAND
(Chartered Accountants).

SHARE CAPITAL

The Fund was incorporated with limited liability on 16th October, 1979 under the provisions of the Companies Act 1948 (U.K.) 1961 to 1968 with a authorised capital of £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each, being either Participating Shares or Non-Participating Redeemable Second Preference Shares ("Second Preference Shares").

The Founder Shares were created before the Fund was incorporated. Nine Founder Shares of £1 each were taken up for cash at par by the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association of the Fund as nominees for S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., which is the Fund's Accepting House Committee and a Director of the Fund.

Only Participating Shares carry the right to dividends. In a winding-up they carry a preferential right to repayment of capital before any other class, and the further right to have distributed among their holders all surplus assets available for distribution to shareholders, after repayment of the amounts paid on the Founder Shares and Second Preference Shares.

Preference Shares have a right to receive dividends before the Founder Shares, and the amount of dividends payable on the Founder Shares will be determined by the Directors. The preference shares will be redeemable at the option of the Fund at a price of £10 per share.

Second Preference Shares will be redeemable at the option of the Fund at a price of £10 per share.

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Britain would be hardest hit, with a loss of at least 2500 jobs

Farmers to fight 'catastrophic' cuts proposed for EEC sugar production

Hugh Clayton
British farmers and beet processors are to oppose cuts in sugar production proposed by the EEC Commission. The British Sugar Corporation, which processes all beet grown in Britain, said that the impact would be "catastrophic". If the proposed cuts were adopted by EEC farm ministers, eight of the 17 sugarbeet stories in Britain would have to close, at a cost of at least 200 jobs. The Commission wants sugar output to be cut in all member states to reduce intractable surpluses.

Officials in Brussels have proposed sharper cuts in Britain than elsewhere. They have based their plans on output in the past four years, which include the low yields used by the exceptional droughts of the mid-1970s. The corporation is now considering a £150m programme of improving processing capacity to yield 125 million tonnes of sugar, while the Commission wants to cut British output by 30,000 tonnes.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said: "We believe that the commissioners' figures must be rejected." Mr Peter Shearer, rector of the arable division of the union, said it would try to form an alliance with farmers in other countries threatened by sharp quota cuts. It was unfair for Britain to be blamed for Community surpluses when it met only half of demand from domestic supply, he said.



Mr Richard Butler: "Proposed cuts must be resisted".

At the same time, a recent survey shows that British companies exporting products to Western Europe will have to improve delivery times.

The survey of 588 companies in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, carried out by the Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Continental Europe, found that the factor cited most often as being responsible for holding back growth of sales of British goods or services was late or erratic deliveries.

Second in importance were suppliers' prices, followed by inadequate promotional support and back-up service.

David Wood writes: British Conservative MP's in the European Parliament will this week intensify their campaign to block the Brussels Commission's fifth Community law directive. The directive would provide for two-tier boards on the West German

pattern throughout the Nine within five years.

At a meeting of the Parliament's legal committee in Brussels on Wednesday, led by Mr Amédée Turner, QC, a patents lawyer, British Conservatives will argue forms of worker participation on such questions as large-scale redundancies, major investment, and substantial change of business should be left to member governments within the guidelines of a Community directive.

Peter Norman writes: The West German Federal Bank warned that a multi-currency reserve system, as arising from central banks diversifying their holdings out of the dollar, would be extremely unstable and involve the risk of continuous currency crises and the uncontrolled development of international liquidity.

After a week in which Iran was hindered from carrying out its threat to liquidate its dollar reserves, the German central bank made clear in its latest monthly report that it would continue to resist a growing reserve role for the Deutsche Mark.

However it acknowledged that its efforts have failed to prevent the mark from becoming the world's second most important reserve currency.

Derek Harris writes: Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, has issued an anti-dumping case



Mr Cecil Parkinson: Intervention in bath dispute.

Mr Parkinson is pressing the European Commission to investigate complaints of market abuse against the Italian company, Merloni Iginicino Sanitari SpA.

The British Bath Manufacturers' Association (BBMA) claims that Merloni has abused its dominant market position in the UK, where it has around 30 per cent of the steel bath sector, by charging prices which do not reflect the true costs of production and which distort competition in the EEC.

The BBMA first took action against Merloni in 1977 by lodging an anti-dumping case with the EEC.

The Commission turned down the BBMA's claims but by late 1977 one of the three steel bath-makers have already cost 400 British jobs and are said to have driven out of steel bath production, with the loss of 400 more.

Plan to make councils reveal costs of services

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Plans to compel local authorities to disclose more financial information are being drawn up in conjunction with chambers of commerce and other business organizations. As well as a clear financial statement showing total resources the Government wants each local authority to detail unit costs of services, so ratepayers can make a comparison with neighbouring districts.

A consultation paper outlining the type of information required is being circulated to the 85 local chambers affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Businessmen are being asked to submit specific examples of the type of information which they feel local authorities could provide. They are being asked to give their views on the manner in which information should be published.

Many local authorities already provide detailed financial information. However wide variations in content and layout make comparison difficult and the Government wants to establish a more uniform approach.

The new information is intended to enable ratepayers to see if costs of services, such as school meals, emptying dustbins or maintenance of council houses, are higher or lower than those in neighbouring districts. A unit cost approach is expected to act as an indicator of areas where performance might be improved.

More spending urged to tackle construction skills shortage

By John Huxley

Increased investment in training is needed if the shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry is to be overcome, the Manpower Services Commission is to be told.

Mr Leslie Kemp, chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), believes that the cost of such additional training should not be borne solely by builders. In a review of the 1973 Training Act, to be submitted to the commission, Mr Kemp will make it clear that all those who use construction skills—not just those employers within the scope of the CITB—should pay their fair share.

Some form of cross-subsidy has won support from other sectors of the industry, partly

because "recent research has shown that builders lose much skilled manpower to other private industries and the public sector."

CITB hopes the Government will examine ways of introducing uniform central funding for the training of entrants. At present, Mr Kemp says, training schemes are funded haphazardly, from taxpayers, ratepayers and levy-payers.

Shortages of skilled craftsmen continue to cause concern among builders, despite indications that the recovery in output enjoyed over the past 18 months is beginning to fall off.

In a recent survey by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, more than half of companies interviewed found it "very difficult or

impossible" to get enough bricklayers. About a third of employers experience similar problems in finding carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians.

There is plenty of anecdotal and some statistical evidence to suggest that large numbers of craftsmen left the industry during the recent prolonged recession. Shortages have been aggravated by the growth in importance of the more skill-intensive areas of building, such as repair and maintenance.

The extent and reason of shortages, however, remain a mystery. In the past, Department of Employment figures have suggested that although employers have experienced difficulty in recruiting, there has been a sizable pool of unemployed craftsmen.

Britons topping US tourist list

By Edward Townsend

British business and holiday travellers, spurred on by low trans-Atlantic air fares and the strength of the pound, will

overtake the Japanese next year as the largest national group to visit the United States.

Several of the United Kingdom's big tour operators are offering cheap package holidays at prices comparable with the cost of a traditional Mediterranean holiday, and the industry claims that the United States is the world's biggest travel market. More than one million Britons are expected to visit the country in 1980.

In return, for example, is offering a week at Miami Beach for about £230 during the high season next year and Speedbird holidays, a subsidiary of the world's innumerable tour operators, is second-class citizen—as a Cinderella. But we have changed our tune, since British incoming tourism now holds the proud position of being the

number one invisible export earner, accounting for over 50 per cent of invisible exports."

But the American travel industry will be urged today to intensify its own efforts to attract tourists. Mrs Margaret Hook, president of the Association of British Travel Agents, delivering the opening address at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles, is calling for a revision of the United States Government's decision to play down the United States travel service abroad.

She will tell delegates: "The so-called industrial nation of the world is inextricably linked to tourism as a second-class citizen

—as a Cinderella. But we have changed our tune, since British incoming tourism now holds the proud position of being the

Civil engineers face continuing fall in new orders and jobs

John Huxley
Prospects for civil engineering contractors continue to deteriorate, according to an industry workload survey published today. The long-term trend is of shortening orders.

The overall picture is a declining market in which clients are offering smaller contracts.

As a result, employment prospects are also expected to worsen, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors reports.

Smaller and larger companies appear to have been less affected by the decline than those being squeezed in the middle. A third of companies employing between 500 and 1000 operatives replied that they had no civil engineering work.

The federation says that because of the timing of the survey fears over the Government White Paper on public expenditure may have coloured responses. In addition, some

business appointments

New managing director for Laporte Industries

Mr K. J. Morton is now managing director of Laporte Industries. He is at present operations director.

Mr J. P. Power has joined the board of British Home Stores.

Mr R. C. Phillips, managing director of W. G. Spice, has been appointed a director of business peer International.

Mr David Marshall has been appointed group personnel director; Dr Raymond W. Thomas, group technical director; Mr Harry Jackson, managing director of retailing and distribution division; and Mr Ian Mathison, managing director grey iron castings division of Staveley Industries, industry and abrasives division.

Mr R. E. Thomas has been appointed joint managing director of Scholl (UK).

Mr Frank Rigby, Mr Peter Cales and Mr Stuart Kirk have joined the board of Bibby and Son Cartons.

Mr Ronald Cartwright has been appointed chairman of Utstein International. He succeeds Mr George Godwin who is retiring. Mr Michael Walters, who will become deputy chairman,

clients may have delayed letting new work until the implications of the paper had been studied. There is general gloom for the future, new orders are expected to be limited, and the road and maintenance sector, for some time buoyant and stable, is now expected to decline.

The federation says: "Given the seriousness of the country's general economic situation, some contractors may take comfort from the statement in the White Paper that 'capital investment on water and sewerage services is planned to continue at broadly the same level as in 1979/80'."

However, the deciding factor on this and other expenditure will be the hard fact of the cash limits set by Government and the reaction of local authorities to the level of rate support the federation says.

The federation is to keep up pressure on the Government to switch resources from present spending to capital investment

and business appointments

BRITISH SUGAR ON TARGET IN 1979

Growth in capacity, sales and profits

Salient Figures	1979 £000	1978 £000	1977 £000	1976 £000	1975 £000
Turnover	381,031	304,223	268,267	206,924	115,538
Dividend per share	7.70p	5.30p	4.75p	2.325p	2.1p
Historical Cost Accounts					
Profit before tax	32,408	25,576	20,468	14,595	7,923
Dividend cover	4.9 times	5.4 times	5.2 times	10.2 times	6.1 times
Capital employed	189,563	153,777	133,529	89,375	70,349
Current Cost Accounts					
Profit before tax	17,115	14,446	13,416	—	—
Dividend cover	2.6 times	3.0 times	3.4 times	—	—
Capital employed	361,440	280,045	246,414	—	—

Preliminary figures and Statement by the Chairman, Sir Gerald Thorley TD, Results.

Despite many difficulties, the year's main targets were achieved. Profits rose substantially whether on historic or current cost terms; sales increased both in volume and turnover and we were pleased to see Silver Spoon maintain brand leadership and increase its market share. The expansion programme was completed and we now have installed the capacity to produce 1,250,000 tonnes of sugar in an average campaign. In the last four years we have increased our capacity by one-third, doubled our sales and quadrupled our profits. To complete the expansion and modernisation programme, this year we are investing £30 million on ancillary plant, bringing our total expenditure over five years to £150 million. This programme started some years after our continental competitors but we have largely caught up and we now have the equipment—as well as the skill and acumen—to do the job as efficiently as anyone.

Quotas

The EEC Common Agricultural Policy presently allows a maximum quota of 1,326,000 tonnes for sugar grown in Britain. All EEC sugar quotas are to be reviewed in the next few months. This will take place against a background where a world surplus is moving to deficit as consumption in the world overtakes production. The EEC is a substantial exporter of white sugar to that world market.

The present costs of supporting these exports are another drain on the EEC budget despite a levy paid by growers and sugar manufacturers. This leads to demands that all the quotas of EEC countries should be reduced even though the burden of subsidies is diminishing because world prices are now increasing. The decisions of the EEC Council of Ministers on this issue should not be guided by go-stop expedients which may soon be regretted but by prudent assessments of the Community's position and the world market.

This pressure to reduce the drain on the EEC budget is, however, irrelevant to British Sugar's case. Your Company sells sugar only in the UK and consequently it has not added to the burden of subsidies on the EEC budget. Indeed it is making a

valuable contribution to the British balance of payments.

Nevertheless our present quota may still be subject to particular attack in the EEC. We are campaigning vigorously against any reduction in the country's quota which would be against the interests not only of your Company but of British agriculture and the British consumer. We believe that our record and, above all, our competitive cost efficiency, entitle us to a quota commensurate with our production capacity.

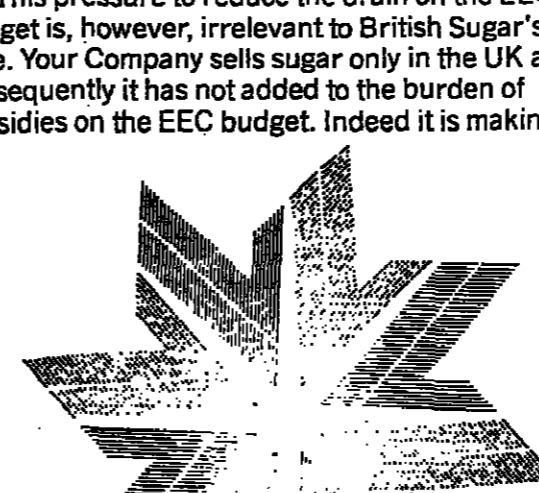
Costs

Our practice of addressing the Annual Report to employees as well as to shareholders is being followed this year. Much misguided effort is directed to emphasising the differences between them. In reality the interests of both groups—in this Company as in others—can only be secured by concentration on a cost-structure which allows competitive prices, quality and good service. As a result of the expansion and modernisation programme to which shareholders are contributing their capital, and employees at all levels their efforts, we provide the highest service and quality of product at low prices.

Dividend

Growers have benefited from higher prices for their beet; employees by higher salaries and wages; and customers by the lowest prices for sugar in the EEC. As our capital expenditure programme draws to an end we now feel able to recommend an increase in dividends to shareholders.

The forty-fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at The Hyde Park Hotel, 86 Knightsbridge, London SW1 on Thursday, January 10, 1980 at 12 noon.



BRITISH SUGAR
CORPORATION LIMITED

The Annual Report will be published on December 15, 1979. If you're not a shareholder or employee and would like a copy, please send this coupon to:

The Secretary, British Sugar Corporation Limited, PO Box 26, Oundle Road, Peterborough, PE2 9QU.

Name _____

Address _____

Bank of New South Wales
announces that with effect from Monday, 19 November 1979 its base rate for lending will be increased from 14% to 17% per annum

Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8BA
Incorporated in Australia with limited liability

MANAGEMENT

Alex Park—accountant and 'rebel at heart'

Mr Alex Park, the man who once had the job of implementing the Ryder Report at British Leyland and who is now director and vice-president of ITT(UK) and finance director of Standard Telephones and Cables, describes himself as "a rebel at heart". This explains why, though he is a trained accountant, he is crusading to loosen some of the accountants' hold on British industry.

He says that *too much* of the vital information that management requires to make decisions is actually controlled by accountants. "This has arisen", he believes, "simply because the more data became available, the more it was assumed that the accounts department was the place for it to be collected, stored and guarded.

"Accountants are the number tumblers, but it is too often forgotten that the figures on things such as cash-flow and budgets are the result of line management decisions, not the other way round."

Moreover accountants tend, according to Mr Park, to present everything in a purely technical form. It takes immense management skill and experience to understand the nature of future contingencies and to appreciate the importance of

the unpredictable. Management has to identify the options with regard to future action, pick out the possibilities and then plump for the most probable consequences.

"And then the important thing is to be prepared to change if events prove your assumptions wrong," he says.

More and more companies, he believes, are working to incorporate plans which reflect the ill-effects of the control of information by accountants in many areas of industry. These plans tend, he says, to be expressed mainly in figures and line management can neither digest nor understand them adequately.

"This keeps them firmly in the hands of the accountants, who dictate the extent to which the plan can be modified. It is my firm conviction that no plan can be a useful management tool unless it is at least 80 per cent words and no more than 20 per cent figures."

Mr Park knows what it is like to be on the receiving end of indigestible plans, because he is also a trained engineer and as such has held several senior line management appointments. In his view every plan should have three main components—the target that everyone agrees to aim at, the budget, that allocates the re-

sources necessary to achieve it, and the standards that enable management to check on progress at critical stages along the road.

He likens a plan to a car journey: monitoring the speed of travel and the fuel consumption and reading the map are equivalent to checking standards. However, he criticizes those companies that keep so rigidly to a plan that they refuse to change direction even when it becomes abundantly clear that they are on the wrong road.

Most companies, he goes on to say, have masses of data on their competitors, but competitors rarely have a sudden effect on a company's corporate strategy. Competitors are, in fact, much more predictable than suppliers; but a company's supply of materials and parts is a vital ingredient in its success.

Mr Park says that a high percentage of corporate plans fail because of a poor policy towards selecting, checking and monitoring suppliers. In fact, suppliers often go to the wall, thus upsetting the corporation's plans, because it has ignored the limitations on them, and placed too heavy a demand on their performance.

"This", Mr Park says, "un-

derlines the absolute need for a real interchange of information and for a feed-in and feed-back from every sector of the company. As a plan is seen to be putting an intolerable stress on one part of the company, there has to be a modification." Mr Park believes that such a decision can only be made if it is timely and accurate information is being shared by all.

He is convinced that plans would have more meaning and be more flexible if there were wider access to information vital to management. He puts forward the thesis that there should be a central source of management information within a company or group, without centralization of control.

"It is not at all a paradox," he is quick to explain. "At the moment information is collected and controlled by the accountants, converted into figures and disseminated to their own design or format. It may comply with the rules of the Companies Act, but it does not make it easier for line managers to make decisions.

"Now if you set up a central management information department with the sole task of collecting data from every part of the organization and making that data available to every

department, then you have a situation where data is exchanged in a standard format for everyone's use and you decentralize control of the data."

Mr Park's thesis is that individual departments should be relieved of the task of storing their own information. For example, it is not, he says, efficient to have head counts stored by personnel, inventories by the warehouse and production details by the factories.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lords judgment likely to have adverse effect on shipping

From the President of the International Shipping Federation Ltd.

Sir, I was particularly interested in your choice of cases for opening the new series of *The Times Law Reports* following the judgment in *Navals* v. *ITF*. The House of Lords' judgment concerning *Navals* is an important development likely to affect shipping adversely in several ways—and indeed to deter foreign ships from visiting United Kingdom ports.

First, their Lordships ruled that, under the United Kingdom law as presently constituted, a trade union which claims to be in dispute with an employer over pay and conditions of employment is the only body which can sue in the courts in the same management information service. "This is what we are hoping to set up at SIC," he says.

Sydney Paulden

Mr Park will be addressing the Information Management Conference at the Wembley Centre in February on this subject. The conference is organized by Chapman and Pollack Europe.

Now if you set up a central management information department with the sole task of collecting data from every part of the organization and making that data available to every

with their terms of employment, which were in accordance with those generally recognized in Hong Kong. The judgment demonstrates that United Kingdom law as it stands allows the direct interests of the employees (and the employer) to be overridden in the interests of an outside party which happens to be a trade union. This surely does not make either for good sense or equity.

Secondly, the actions of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF), showed that, in claiming to represent the interests of seafarers worldwide, it was prepared to override the interests of seafarers from Hong Kong—where the ship was registered, managed and manned. The "Navals" decision overturned a Court of Appeal ruling that had allowed an injunction against a boycott of the "Camilla M"; in that case, the ITF also demonstrated its readiness to override the interests of the crew, even though they were members of an ITF affiliated union.

Thirdly, the House of Lords

decision was contrary to the principles of good industrial relations, which are particularly important in industry as in international shipping.

That employment conditions should be determined in accordance with the normal procedure (most frequently joint negotiation) operates in the country in which employees are domiciled, engaged, and

that conditions freely agreed between employers and employees, or any representative body, should be respected by third parties.

Finally, it is particularly

that this situation should prevail in the United Kingdom.

This country has considerable respect in shipping, especially

in shipping and just law.

Yours faithfully,

FREDERIC BOLTON, President, International Shipping Federation Ltd., 30/32 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8ET.

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in shipping and just law.

Yours faithfully,

T C MICKLEM, 7 Hawkeswell Gardens, Oxford November 14.

PO courtesy

From Mr John Murphy, Sir, As has happened to

Readers (November 13 and

I, too, have been billeted

fictitious telephone calls

couple of occasions, but I

it is only fair to the Post C

to say that my protests

handled quickly and cr

ously with the mistakes

Yours faithfully,

MARY PARRY, 14 Morlands House, 512/518 Chiswick High Road, London W4 8RG. November 14.

Farmers' growing use of energy

From Mr G. W. Heath, Sir, Like most, I want to see

some reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.

According to the statistics of

the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

International perspectives

metically sealed in by exchange controls the past 40 years, there has so far been great rush on the part of the big institutional investors to diversify their portfolios response to the ending of exchange controls.

small investors, on the other hand are ready being courted by a number of unit trusts to take advantage of the opportunities overseas. Who is right? What is the scope for international investment strategy? Experience since the partial dismantling exchange controls in July, since when the less there has been in EEC equity and bond markets has resulted in a net outflow well under \$1,000m, also seems to underline the reluctance of many fund managers make radical changes in their portfolio structure before giving it a good deal of weight.

Government's timing of its decision to lift exchange controls—the climate for international investment has become increasingly more cloudy. Interest rates in all main OECD countries have been climbing throughout the summer.

Even in Germany and the United States, which arguably have been the speediest to choke inflation out of their economies this way, there is still no sure sign that have yet peaked. And at the same time oil price rise threatens to push the untrammelled world into recession next year, reducing the appeal of equities.

Even the expected decline in sterling in wake of the exchange control measures not materialized, rendering the need for currency hedge overseas less pressing.

Electing the right currency

Medium-term however there is little doubt investment will have to be made in an international climate. Even supposedly sophisticated investors, who have had access overseas markets through such routes as to-back loans, currency swaps and of the investment currency premium, a little more than spread some 4 or 5 per cent of their portfolios overseas.

Even the opportunities thrown up in overseas markets that figure will clearly rise.

One complication in investing overseas is naturally enough which currency to use. In the past it has been enough to invest in the right currency—Swiss francs or marks rather than the dollar or the yen. But leave the precise investment to look



Wall Street—America's business centre.

investment an attractive option. For the most part this really means the Tokyo stock market as none of the others in the area are big enough or liquid enough to take a huge wave of funds from United Kingdom institutions.

There is always Hongkong of course but as we have seen in the past it is a nervous market prone to bouts of depression and elation, while this year there have been signs of it being massaged by the authorities for their own purposes.

Over the next year, however, it looks as though bond markets will be the most interesting. For the past five years or so the much bigger swings in interest rates that have occurred have thrown up not only income opportunities but the likelihood of substantial capital gains hitherto usually only available on equity markets.

Institutions in particular, although they may still want to match their sterling liabilities in sterling assets like the gilt market, will find a much broader range of instruments in the Eurobond and other fixed interest markets overseas to meet their needs.

Opportunities in the bond market

If the opportunities are now there forish investors to buy foreign currency and equities, all the indications are they will move slowly. The reasons are structural.

First, the domestic savings markets are easily being cornered by pension funds and insurance companies whose titles are predominantly in sterling. The for currency mismatching in a set must therefore be convincing to tempt a tiny fraction of their resources of sterling.

Second, the United Kingdom is a high-inflation economy. To meet their long-term commitments the institutions need high rates of interest—a factor which will tend to concentrate their currency investment in the bond rather than the equity markets, as at home. High rates can be secured sterling and, at present, in dollars, but in the other main currencies available.

Third, the sterling should weaken over the term to the degree that domestic inflation exceeds that elsewhere. But the influence of North Sea oil on the pound has a much to diminish the belief that this will hold good in the foreseeable future. The dollar, meanwhile, has problems of its own. For many institutions investment now would be viewed, at very least, as a speculative option.

There is, however, no doubt that outward investment will grow from its former levels, only because these were so low. The Dmcrat placement in the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Investment

Bank is an early indication that there is some appetite, although the Germans have themselves limited the scope for a repeat performance.

Even minor allocations of institutional inflows—around £10,000m this year—will, of course, involve large sums, and the banking markets are showing keen interest in the opportunities created. Bond funds are flowing out of the merchant bank and unit trust groups, while currency deposit facilities are being opened up by the clearers.

In the Eurobond market success traditionally lies with the powerful placers of funds. That means the big commercial banks on the continent and the investment and merchant banks in London. The clearing banks, with no experience of securities distribution at home, are therefore ill-placed to pick up much of any new business which emerges. The problems of developing the branch network as a suitable Eurobond selling vehicle on the continental model are huge.

Much better placed are the merchant banks, both as big money managers themselves and as old hands in the Eurobond markets.

A significant feature of the EIB placement, which involved Morgan Grenfell as co-manager and 10 merchant banks as underwriters, was that almost half of it was nonetheless placed by Cazenove, a stockbroker. Would-be issuing houses seeking to tap institutional funds in future will not have missed the point that stockbrokers as well as merchant banks have powerful placing power in the United Kingdom.

Business Diary profile



British Airways' chief executive Roy Watts: it flies OK, but will it last?

Wednesday the Civil Aviation Authority resumes its hearings on what British Airways will counter-attack against accusations by independent airways for some of the state capital European routes.

The hearings begin, the is expected to announce a mix of business and re-fare on European routes to spike the independent airways.

At the same time, it will be tearing developments in Asia after last week's paper. Within days of the laying down their last launchers, the first fully British Airways jumbo will touch down at Sabishbury.

board the plane is likely as the soft-spoken Doncaster, who is orchestrating the British Airways response to the independent airways' empire-building. Roy Watts, who has been executive since June and a mug labelled Prussia on his desk, like his rival Sir Freddie and Adam Thomson of St Caledonian, the 54-year-old Watts is little known outside aviation. But then, how could even know that British Airways is by far the most international airline in the world, as well as one of the most successful?

His predecessor, Ross Stanton (chairman), started as a vice with Imperial Airways. He had never been in an plane until he was 30. As was the age when, as an upstart, Watts joined British Airways. He wanted a financial and computer specialist. He had better prospects.

It is widely assumed that in 1980 we shall experience rapid inflation and a fall in output. In these conditions, what size of public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) should the Government be aiming for?

I believe that the Government should stick to its announced policy of reducing the growth of the money supply steadily, but this need not mean that it should try to reduce the PSBR below this year's level. My approach differs from that of two other groups (both of whom no doubt dignitaries of my imagination) for whom I shall label Doves and Hawks.

The Doves argue that, faced by a recession, the Government should use fiscal policy in the traditional way. Taxes should be cut and/or public expenditure should be increased in order to expand demand. The problem of inflation, if there is one, should be solved by direct means, including some kind of incomes policy.

The Hawks also argue that the link between the PSBR and the growth of the money supply is at any rate so tenuous that even if one were foolish enough to insist on a monetary target, this has no implication for the PSBR.

The Hawks attach supreme importance to the growth of the money supply. They want to see it reduced each year as the main method of bringing down the rate of inflation. They also want to see the PSBR reduced each year.

The most hawkish want to see it reduced in absolute terms; the less hawkish will settle for a reduction as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Against the charge that such a policy might worsen the recession they reply either that it will not happen or that it does not matter. Against the charge that it might cause "undershooting" of the monetary target they argue that it is always possible to expand the money supply to the required level provided that interest rates are

Economic strategy: why both the Hawks and Doves are wrong

reduced sufficiently.

I believe that both groups are wrong. The kind of demand management advocated by the Doves has been discredited; fiscal expansion has little effect on output except in the very short run and it leads rapidly to higher inflation. The tough policy advocated by the Hawks will lead to unnecessary painful public expenditure cuts and risks causing financial instability.

The Government's strategy was set out in the Chancellor's speech to the International Monetary Fund in October. "The present United Kingdom government is firmly committed to policies designed to reduce inflation and inflationary expectations. It is committed to a strict monetary policy in

PSBR AND THE GROWTH OF GDP 1980-81

GDP% change (1975 prices)

PSBR £300m

+1 -1 -3 -5

8 9.5 10.5 12

tor for the current financial year. And for future years we shall see that it is set at a level consistent with our monetary policy—and which does not imply excessively high interest rates, with the consequent "crowding out" of private sector borrowing."

After the Chancellor's statement on Thursday the official forecast for the PSBR in the current financial year is still £2,500m. The target for the growth of the money supply to next October is 7 to 11 per cent. The figure of £2,300m includes estimated sales of government-held equities of about

£1,000m. Since such sales are

hardly distinguishable—as far as control of the money supply is concerned—from sales of gifts, it is better to describe the PSBR as being £2,500m. There are a number of grounds for arguing that the current PSBR is too high. First, monetary control has required the undesirable addition of the "corset", which is barely consistent with a belief in free market forces. Secondly, even with the help of the corset the growth of the money supply has exceeded the limits and has required exceptionally high nominal interest rates. Thirdly, the target for monetary growth will need to be reduced in later years if inflation is to be brought down to acceptable levels.

For all these reasons it would appear that if the Government seriously intends to achieve a steady reduction in inflation by reducing the growth of the money supply it will have to take steps to lower the underlying ratio of the PSBR to GDP in current prices. This will require a change in the fiscal structure (i.e. the combination of tax rates and public expenditure).

A reasonable target for monetary growth in 1980-81 would be 8 per cent. Such a target should be presented as part of a general commitment to reduce monetary growth steadily to about 5 per cent over the next four years.

That would make little sense in terms of the Government's longer-term strategy. No doubt it would make it easier to control the money supply and would allow an earlier fall in interest rates; but it would increase the risk of financial instability. It might not even be to the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the PSBR must be judged in relation to the Government's longer-term strategy. In the short run it might be possible to control inflation and the money supply with a more relaxed fiscal policy, but that would only generate yet greater problems for later years.

Next week: Tim Congdon

Dr Budd is Williams and Glyn's Research Fellow at the London Business School. He will shortly be taking over as director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting from Professor Terry Burns, who is to become the Government's Chief Economic Adviser.

In the first of three articles by leading economists on government borrowing

Alan Budd argues that the Chancellor should steer a middle course

increase in the money supply for the current financial year and to a progressive reduction in the size of that target in the years ahead."

In spite of the risk of recession next year it is right for the Government to stick to this policy. A case could have been made for some expansion of the money supply to accommodate the increase in the price level caused directly by the raising of VAT and the oil price increases; but there is no case for accommodating subsequent increases in wages which attempt, mistakenly, to compensate for those price increases.

On the question of the PSBR, the Chancellor's speech continued: "We have set ourselves the target of a substantial reduction in the borrowing requirement of our public sector

in 1980-81. Since such sales are

hardly distinguishable—as far as control of the money supply is concerned—from sales of gifts, it is better to describe the PSBR as being £2,500m.

There are a number of grounds for arguing that the current PSBR is too high.

First, monetary control has required the undesirable addition of the "corset", which is barely consistent with a belief in free market forces. Secondly, even with the help of the corset the growth of the money supply has exceeded the limits and has required exceptionally high nominal interest rates.

Thirdly, the target for monetary growth will need to be reduced in later years if inflation is to be brought down to acceptable levels.

For all these reasons it would appear that if the Government

overdrafts, tied up a series of deals with finance houses to give TSB customers much-needed loan facilities. It launched a unit trust company and very successful unit-linked life assurance company.

The aim all the time has been to offer a cradle-to-the-grave service. Under the old format it managed to cater successfully for children, young savers and the elderly; but the years of

high outgoings, when people group actively considered whether or not it should turn itself into a gigantic building society.

Mr Tom Bryans, chief general manager of the TSB Central Board, prefers the longer, harder path to glory. Instead of the building society idea, he has made the TSB group into one of the arch-critics of the tax concessions to building societies.

He believes in the concept of fiscal neutrality and that if tax advantages are required they should be attached to the individual—not the savings institution.

At present he, and the many others who share this view, still seem to be crying in the wilderness. It will be a foolhardy government, one feels, which will tamper with the popular building society system.

Meanwhile, the TSB group has decided to fight the battle for savings on two fronts: it is taking on the clearing banks—by, among other things, freezing its charges for 12 months—as well as the building societies.

Having got its reserved position—the excess of assets over liabilities—nearly up to the required level of 10 per cent, its short-term problems are over.

For the long term, it has to find steady borrowers, resolve its unsyndicated corporate structure—and reduce one would hope, the 18 regional units into one bank and grow. Are the customers out there waiting?

At the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

The tendency for the PSBR to be higher when output is officially lower is offset by the tendency for bank lending to the private sector to be lower and private sector purchases of public sector debt to be higher. The net result is to leave monetary growth unaffected.

If output in real terms rises by 1 per cent the figures suggest that the PSBR should fall in absolute terms. In other cases it remains the same (if sales of shares are ignored) or rises both absolutely and relatively to nominal GDP. Given the nature of the fiscal system, if the Hawks had their way the public expenditure cuts and/or the increases in tax rates would have to be greater the greater the expected fall in real output.

That would make little sense in terms of the Government's longer-term strategy. No doubt it would make it easier to control the money supply and would allow an earlier fall in interest rates; but it would increase the risk of financial instability. It might not even be to the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the PSBR must be judged in relation to the Government's longer-term strategy.

In the short run it might be possible to control inflation and the money supply with a more relaxed fiscal policy, but that would only generate yet greater problems for later years.

At the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

Customer popularity is hard to gauge accurately, but it seems likely that the TSB enjoys a greater rapport with its customers than most of its competitors.

On the other hand, building societies also have a greater appeal than the clearing banks—amply demonstrated by their growth in the past 15 years. It is an open secret that the TSB

is actively considered whether or not it should turn itself into a gigantic building society.

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regional units into one bank and grow. Are the customers out there waiting?

Margaret Stone

Mr Tom Bryans, chief general manager of the TSB.

REWARD!

When you come to select an incentive

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS



Coutts & Co.

Coutts & Co. announce that their Base Rate will be increased from 15% to 17% per annum on 19th November 1979 until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal will increase from 13% to 15% per annum.

Grindlays Bank Limited Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank Limited announce that their base rate for lending will change from 14% to 17% with effect from 19 Nov., 1979

The interest rates paid on call deposits will be: call deposits of £1,000 and over 15% (call deposits of £300 - £999 14%)

Rates of interest on fixed deposits of over £10,000 will be quoted on request.



Head Office: 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED Tel: 01-626 0545

Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on Monday, 19 November, 1979, their Base Rate for lending will be increased from 14 per cent to 17 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
100 Wood Street
London EC2P 2AJ
Telephone: 01-628 8011

Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that, with effect from Monday 19th November 1979, its Base Rate is increased by 3% to 17% per annum.

Deposit Accounts. Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 3% to 15% per annum.

Abatement allowance on ledger credit balances for personal current accounts not qualifying for free terms will be 13% per annum.

Personal Credit Plan Accounts. With effect from Monday 17th December 1979, interest paid on credit balances will be increased by 3% to 13% per annum and interest charged on overdrawn balances will be increased by 2% to 21% per annum. The effective annual equivalents of these rates on the basis of half yearly compounding are 13.4% and 22.1% respectively.



Expectations are not high

A busy week lies ahead for the stock markets with several blue chip stocks reporting including ICI, Beecham Group and Courtaulds. But if the market is hoping to glean some inspiration from company results it could be disappointed, judging by brokers' expectations.

Economic indicators are a bit thin on the ground with Thursday producing the only statistic of any real interest. On this day the Central Statistical Office publishes the Public Sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing for the third quarter followed by capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distribution and service industries from the Department of Industry.

This week

Lastly comes the list of manufacturers and distributors stocks also from the DoI.

Metal Box starts the week with interim figures on Tuesday. But the figures are unlikely to be of much influence to the engineering sector which has been depressed of late. Most estimates pitch the figures for the six months to September, at between £25m and £33m compared with £31m last June.

One point in favour of Metal Box has been the marked rise in the cost of fresh vegetables after last year's disastrous winter which usually results to a switch by the housewife to the cheaper tinned alternative.

But this in turn may have been offset by the poor summer resulting in less production of canned drinks. Prospects for the full year remain mixed but



Sir Alexander Page, Chairman of Metal Box

with October's price increase filtering through in the second half and the group's Stelrad subsidiary continuing to do well, even though still with limited capacity, estimates vary from £35m to £65m compared with £58.4m.

Even so these figures will depend on just how much Metal Box can eradicate the industrial unrest which plagued the group last year.

On Wednesday a brighter picture is painted by most observers anticipating the preliminary results to August 31, of Kwik Save Discount Group, the grocery and supermarket chain. Here most estimates vary between £11m and £12.5m compared with £9.7m last time.

Trading in the first six months of the year was 19 per cent up on the comparable period. Although trading margins of the group's exclusive items came under pressure.

Latest indicators, however, show a reversal of this trend

with a 25 per cent increase in the level of trading in the first two months of the second half. Prospects of the group for the future are regarded as bright after taking into account its present intensified assault in Wales.

Third quarter figures from Tricentrol on Wednesday look ready to follow in the mould of Ultramar and Shell which reported last week. Figures vary between £5m and £6m with a possible £17m for the full year, up against £8m last time.

The group's 9 per cent stake in the Thistle field is now making its way back to full production following its recent hiccup after alterations in order to boost production.

This is now estimated to be 85,000 barrels a day compared with the previous figure of 120,000 barrels a day.

Most of this amount is thought to be sold on the spot markets. Elsewhere in the group, production of its North American oil and gas interests remain buoyant as do the group's Ford car and truck franchise.

If this performance can at least be maintained there is no reason to suppose that a figure nearer £32m can be achieved next year.

On Thursday ICI releases its figures for the nine-months period with the majority of estimates in or around the £400m mark, an increase of £66m over the corresponding period.

No mean effort considering the downturn in trade which followed during the period.

Indeed, ICI's analysts believe that if production levels can be maintained profits between £530m and £550m can be expected for the full year.

Michael Clark

Breweries may yet have to face a lager price war

Outspokenness is not normally found in the sort of diplomatic jargon favoured by writers of brokers' circulars. All credit, then, to Michael Harrison, one of the leading brewery specialists, who write:

"As we enter the traditional brewery results season in the next few weeks, we would expect brewery shares to be a better market and a good opportunity for investors to reduce their holdings."

The broker rates the idea that brewery shares are in some sense "defensive". They fall like others in bear markets; beer drinkers can and do trade to cheaper brews; the growth in beer drinking may slacken; and "brewery companies will have to cope in the next few years with overcapacity, which some sources suggest will be reflected in a larger price war".

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However, Mr Ewan Fraser of James Capel says buy at a share price of 214p. He expects pre-tax profits to rise from £15.6m to £17.8m this year and to £19.5m next. There is, he suggests, a good balance between different cyclical trading patterns.

The oil quarterly from

Peter Wainwright

Market participants sceptical

Mr Joseph Galuszka, a senior vice-president in charge of Eurobond trading at Merrill Lynch International. He points out that as prices decline further it is normal for rallies to be sharper.

He said that the quarter point increase in the prime rate of Citibank and other major banks on a record 15.75 per cent, an unusually large increase in the weekly United States money supply figures and weakness of the dollar in the foreign exchange market had already caused dollar bond prices to retreat substantially from their trading highs.

In its Eurobond market letter, Kidder Peabody International in charge of the firm's portfolio advisory service was unequivocal. The rally is an "exercise in tickle fancy", he said.

Among other things, he argued that the market would be unable to sustain the rally until after the end of the year and that for the next year, rates would be more predictable and the emerging recession in the United States and other countries started to deepen.

In its Eurobond market letter, First Chicago, the investment banking subsidiary of the First National Bank of Chicago, struck a slightly more optimistic note.

"It is conceivable that the Iranian students, by their seizure of the American Embassy, Tehran, will allow President Carter to achieve the aim of creating an energy policy in the United States.

Euromarkets

A dealer at Ross and Partners (Securities) argued that the gain in prices over the past week had pushed yields down to where they were no longer particularly attractive. As an example he cited Dow Chemical Corporation's \$200m, 9.625 per cent coupon bonds of March, 1994.

During the week, these bonds moved up 10 points to 97.63 offered, which lowered the yield to maturity to 11.38 per cent from 11.75 per cent.

Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 11 1/2% to 15% per annum.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

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Ronald Pullen
To take advantage of the
sition of exchange controls,
architect bankers S. G. War-
ter is launching the Selected
Taser Fund. The fund is an
enclaved Jersey-based com-
pany which will issue partic-
ular shares at prices based
on its net asset value.

The fund, which is being
ommended to both tax-pa-
y individuals and companies
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ntended to take advantage
the higher returns Varburg
es are available from interna-
ional investment without
ng involved in the com-
xities of overseas investment
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The goal of the fund will be
tial appreciation rather
n high income yield and the
asis will be on currency
agement. From the outset
fund is taking a cautious
n overseas equity markets
ffering international bonds

Wall Street

New York, November 16.—
Prices on the New York Stock
Exchange were retreating in
grinding fashion at the final
bell. Declining issues widened
their lead over advances to
about 705 to about 465.

The Dow Jones Industrial
average ended at 1,157.70 down
5.63. Volume slowed to
30,060,000 shares from Thurs-
day's 32,380,000.

The Iranian confrontation
and its effects on the oil supply
situation continued to dominate
the news.

Silver gains 16 cents

New York, Nov. 16.—COMEX
silver futures were up a moderate
14 to 16 cents, although just below
the record advance on an up-
turn following a brief advance on an up-
turn in the higher United States dollars.

Prices fell to 30.50 to 30.70 cents
to stop according to United States dollars
160.50 to 162.50. Jan. 16 to 163.50; March
160.50 to 162.50; May 160.50 to 162.50; Dec.
160.50 to 162.50; June 160.50 to 162.50; Sept.
160.50 to 162.50; Dec. 160.50 to 162.50.

Gold futures were up 16 cents
to 119.50 to 120.50; Jan. 119.50 to 120.50; March
119.50 to 120.50; May 119.50 to 120.50; Sept.
119.50 to 120.50; Dec. 119.50 to 120.50.

COFFEE futures closed steady on esti-
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COKE futures closed steady on esti-
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Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Deadlines Begin Today. Deadlines End, Dec 7. Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 11.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools: Colleges: 9.00 A Good Job with Prospects (the law); 9.30 Biology; 9.52 Music Time; 10.38 Maths Topics; 11.00 Merry-Go-Round (all repeats); 11.25 You and Me: for the very young.

11.40 For Schools: Colleges: Reflections on The Long Search (7). Closedown at 12.05.

12.25 News and Weather. 1.00 Bookclub: The Plan Your Land item. 1.45 Fingerpuppets: puppet show.

2.01 For Schools: Colleges: 2.01 Words and Pictures; 2.18 Location Britain (Liverpool); 2.40 Going to Work (horticulture), all repeats. Closedown at 3.00.

3.15 News and Weather: 3.15 From Holy Trinity Church, Llandudno (7). 3.55 Play School: the story is Fun on the Farm with Numbers. 4.20 Wally Gator: cartoon. 4.25 Jackman: Joseph O'Connor

BBC 2

10.15 The Role of the Nurse, with Dr parents (2). 11.00 Words for Safety: cutting down on accident risks (7). 11.30 Play School: same as BBC 1. 3.55 Closedown at 11.25.

2.05 Roadshow Info: report of yesterday's programme: about young people on the move.

2.15 Let's Go: Brian Rix with help for the mentally handicapped (7). 2.30 Roadshow: British: self-help for blacks (7).

3.00 Matching Toys: Audrey Stephenson with part 1 of The World in Miniature.

3.30 Design by Five: Claire Roberts (7) (continues). 4.00 Let Your Head Study and Learn—without tears. Closedown at 4.25.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: 9.30 My World (height); 9.47 Finding Out (at London Zoo); 10.05 How we Used to Live; 11.05 Watch Your Language (predictions); 11.22 Picture Box; 11.38 Making a Living.

12.00 The Magic and the Magic Torch: Bonfire Trustee story, made into a cartoon.

12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: puppet show for the young.

12.30 Emmerdale Farm: countryside serial. Today: the search for Pip.

1.00 News with Peter Sissons.

1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.

1.30 The National Gallery: paintings from El Greco to Goya. Edwin Mullins narrates.

2.00 Heart to Heart: Horsewoman Luchinda Fairclough is interviewed by Colin Morris.

2.30 Film: The Lost World (1960). Prehistoric monsters on the rampage. After (a long way after) Conan Doyle. With Michael Rennie, Claude Rains.

4.15 Clapperboard: film clip programme, with Chris Kelly (see Personal Choice).

4.45 Why Can't I Go Home: part 11 of a story about a child's ward in a hospital.

5.15 Money-Go-Round: consumer complaints and unfair traders are tackled by Joan Shenton and Tony Basbale. An excellent programme.

5.45 News.

6.00 Thames News: with Andrew Mano on BBC TV.

reads his own story King Canoodum and the Great Horned Cheese. 4.15 Barrie of the Planets: final episode of this cartoon service. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.05 Blue Peter: more about the programme's magnificent efforts to raise cash for the Kampuchean refugees.

5.35 Ivar the Engine: Oliver Postgate's Mrs Bird.

5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore.

5.55 Nationwide: including first in a new series about English villages. 6.00 News.

6.15 Grange Hill: serial about over-emotional nurses.

7.20 The Redditch Files: investigator James Garner is called in by a 15-year-old girl, a mixed rock singer. 7.30 Play School: the story is Fun on the Farm with Numbers. 7.45 Angels: hospital serial about the young. 7.55 Angels. 7.56 The Redditch Files: investigator James Garner is called in by a 15-year-old girl, a mixed rock singer. 7.57 Play School: the story is Fun on the Farm with Numbers. 7.58 Angels. 7.59 Pearl: last of three-part series of dramas about the Japanese.

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Any Old Port. Stan in the boxing ring.

5.45 The Role of the Nurse, with Dr parents (2). 6.00 Words for Safety: cutting down on accident risks (7). 6.15 Grange Hill: serial about a comprehensive school.

6.30 A Diary of Britain: the difficult readjustments that were necessary when a Belfast couple and their child decided to emigrate to Australia. The title says it all: Sad to be leaving, Glad to be.

7.20 News, with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.30 The Magic of Dance: part 3 of the Margot Fonteyn series (see Personal Choice).

7.45 Design by Five: Claire Roberts (7) (continues). 7.50 Let Your Head Study and Learn—without tears. Closedown at 8.00.

9.00 Butterflies: domestic comedy series with Wendy Craig. Tonight: Highway code lecture for a dog.

9.30 Horizon: Darkness Visible. Tonight: X-ray astronomy explains what rockets and satellites fitted with X-ray instruments have been able to discover.

10.20 Barbara Dickson and her Band: also featured is the singer from the Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester.

10.30 The Light of Experience: first of a new series about people who have undergone profound spiritual experiences. Tonight: how a man got a grip on a motor-bike changed Ted Simon's life.

11.05 News and Weather.

11.20 John Clare's poem Peggy, read by John Westbrook.

11.30 News and Weather.

11.45 News and Weather.

11.55 News and Weather.

12.00 News and Weather.

12.15 News and Weather.

12.30 News and Weather.

12.45 News and Weather.

12.55 News and Weather.

1.00 News and Weather.

1.05 Frans Schubert Quartet (live from St John's): Tchaikovsky, Beethoven (op. 95);

1.10 Organ: Greene, Howells, Franck.

1.15 Rhapsody: Schubert.

1.20 Matinee Musicals.

1.30 New Records: Debussy, Hugh Wood (Cella Conc), Elgar (Sym 2).

1.45 The Archer.

1.55 News and Weather.

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Each is the hand of violence but not the expression of the hand of God. Let us not be afraid to say so. Amen. 20. 11. 79. The R.E.P.

BIRTHS

CARSTAINS.—On January 19, 1979, Thomas Andrew, to Mrs. and Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

CHEESESTEEL.—On November 19, 1979, at St. Ives, Cambridge, John and Elizabeth (née Wilcox) and Terence, at the birth of their daughter, Susanne Elizabeth.

GALSWORTHY.—On November 12, 1979, at St. Barnabas, Chelmsford, Robert and Michaela, daughter, Sarah Catherine (née).

HANSBURY.—On September 26th, 1979, at Bath, Andrew, son of James and Barbara.

HODGE.—On March 7th, in Billie Hills, Surrey, son, Thomas Kennedy.

KENNEDY.—On January 5th, in Cambridge, a son, Nicholas Alexander.

LILLY.—On 30th November, 1979, in Joanna, wife of Peter and Anna, a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth.

LOTHIAN.—On 30th November, 1979, in Joanna, wife of Peter and Anna, a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth.

MURKIN.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

PHILLIPS.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

ROBERTS.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

SCOTT.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

STEVENS.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

THOMAS.—On January 19, 1979, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, and his wife, Mrs. G. J. S. Carstain, daughter, Kate Felicity.

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